The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871 IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1.50

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail $5 00
do six months, do 2 50
do three months, do 1 25
Weekly Post, per year 2 00
do in Clubs of five or over 1 50

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club*; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only*.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

ROSA MUNDI.

O Rose of May-time,
Whose lips in play-time,
By night or day-time,
Like leaves divide,
What verse could render,
Though ne'er so tender,
Thy summer splendor,
Thy scented pride?
What flag that quivers
By running rivers,
What star that shivers,
What bud that blows,
Than thine is wearer
Of beauty rarer,
More perfect, fairer,
O mystic Rose?

Whence came thy lightness,
Thy warmth, thy whiteness,
Thy ruddy brightness,
Thy sheenful shower?
What soft airs sped thee,
What fresh fields bred thee,
What rich dews fed thee,
O fleshy flower?
What suns, what thunder
Gave thee their wonder,
What moist mould under,
What clouds above?
Until thy sweetness
Of its completeness
Took earth to witness,
O Rose of love?

Thy fervid petals
Seem molten metals,
For on them settles
A crimson bloom:
Thy leaves, broad-blowing,
With sunshine glowing,
Are overflowing
With warm perfume,
And oh! each blossom
Upon thy bosom!
Would any lose 'em,
That once had found?
Who would surrender,
That held its splendor,
Thy stalk so slender,
Flexile and round?

O Rose of pleasure,
O endless treasure,
But little leisure
For joy is ours.
The birds of laughter
Build in man's rafter,
But flee it after
The first bright hours.
In Summer blended,
The Spring is ended,
The earth is splendid.
Life is at noon:
All seems repeating:
"While Time is fleeting
Love is retreating,
O Rose, and June!"

SHADOWS.

BY LOUISE M. CRABBE.

The slanting rays of sunset shot
Up from the glowing West,
And glinted through the tall tree tops,
And touch'd the high hill's crest.
And long and cool the shadows fell
Back from the swaying trees,
And gently stole the evening on
With breath from Northern breeze.

With splashings here and coolings there
The river flaunted by;
And through the tall, wild timothy
Young voices floated nigh:
Then "Come!" said Love, and "Come" said Faith.
"We'll see this sunset glow!"
And through the grass, and to the West
Your doubting footfalls go.

For "Nay!" said Fear, and "Nay!" said Pride,
"This is but Fancy's whim!"
And, "Scorn and Mirth await my words!"
And, "What mean they to him?"
The red drew back, the gold dropp'd low,
The sun forsook the day,
The shadows fell upon a heart
Where mirth a-dying lay.

The years fled by like spectral things,
With olden smiles and olden sighs,
But not a year in all the train
Ere brought the golden skies.
The high hill is but hillock plain,
The river runs in dreary wise,
The shadows long no more are one,
To dull'd though youthful eyes.

Yet who shall know, and who shall tell
Who miss'd the truth that day?
And which was right, and which was wrong,
And which "I love" could say?
Though one stands in the bright sunlight,
And one in shadows cool,
As hearts are hearts, why who can say
What thoughts therein may rule?

FLAWS.

Oh, sunshine, blue cloth of gold
Drawn out along the air,
The clouds of yellow, black, or brown,
A-sailing up, a-sailing down,
But makes you doubly fair!

Oh, grasses, like a queen's gay shawl
Upon her crowning day,
The border of rough prickly burs,
And nettles black, and wilding furze,
Your tender tints display.

Oh, bird of ragged quill, and wing
As speckled as a flower,
Sing, sing your heart up to your throat;
'Tis just that one wild wailing note
That gives your song its power.

Sweetheart of mine—sweetheart of mine,
Whom all my thoughts adore,
Hide your blue eyes, and frown and pout,
It is our little failings out
That makes us love th' more!

Whatever things be fine or bright—
Gay grass or golden air,
Or red of rose, or lily's snow
It is the flaw that makes them so;
All fair would not be fair!

Of better things it seems, to me,
Life's best is but the sign;
Else, in this wicked world, would be
No room for blessed charity—
No room for love divine.

Advantages of Crying.

A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contended that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from 127 to 60 in the course of a few hours, by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything, let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-hoo, and they will feel a hundred per cent better afterward.

In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it be systematically repressed, the result may be St. Vitus' dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful; and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

[From the St. Louis Home Journal.]

THE REJECTED SUITOR.

Agatha Somers sat in the cheerful morning room gazing out into the garden, while an expression of perplexity sat upon her brow. Her father entered the room and sat down near her and scanned her face, and a sigh escaped his lips.

"Wherefore that sigh, father?"

"Agatha, I see the struggle that is going on in your heart and I would fain assist you to decide this momentous question, but I dare not. Philip and Richard both asked me for your hand in marriage, and I told them you would decide the affair as the one most concerned. Do not decide hastily, but examine your heart and discover whose image is there enshrined. The marriage relation is the most sacred of all earthly ties and should not be entered into, until you are convinced that the man of your choice is all that you desire in a husband—your ideal of a true man. Unless you have found that one, don't be in a hurry to marry. When a woman marries hastily, without becoming thoroughly acquainted with her husband's character, she is almost invariably disappointed. Study well your own heart and the wants of your nature, and see if the man of your choice is all your soul requires in a husband; one in whose honor you have unbounded confidence."

He arose and left her alone to think.

"I can not love a man that I cannot respect, therefore I must choose a husband that will command the respect and esteem of all; a man that would scorn to stain his character by a mean low act; a man that would spurn with the utmost contempt the idea of doing anything that would call a blush to an honest man's cheek; a man whose noble soul would aspire to only that which is pure, high-toned, and elevating. Oh! I could worship such a man next to God! but ah, me! the human heart is deceitful above all things, and the cloak of hypocrisy is too often worn to conceal the hideousness of moral depravity. How can I decide—oh, kind father! how can I distinguish the real from the sham? Richard Andre is apparently a model young man, but the bright side of a young man's character looks dazzling and pleasing enough until the dark side is displayed to detract from its splendor. A man that will do right in the blazing sunlight, and stoop to sully his character by debasing sins committed behind the veil of darkness, is not the husband for me. Philip Tasso," she said slowly, as though weighing him in the balance, "is—is—well, if I were to learn that he is a villain, my faith in man's honor would be terribly shattered if not utterly destroyed."

"Letters for you, Miss Agatha," said the maid.

She took the two envelopes in her hand, and recognized the chirography of Richard Andre and Philip Tasso. Her hand closed caressingly over Philip's letter, and she pressed it to her heart, while Richard's she tossed carelessly aside, telling more plainly than words, that Philip was dear to her. She opened the envelope carefully as though she was loth to mar it, and with a fluttering heart she read:

"MY DEAREST AGATHA: The spirit of love prompts me to write to-day and tell how dear you are to me. I have studied your character well, and I find only the pure and beautiful inscribed thereon. I know that you are living a pure, noble, beautiful life, and as such a true woman only will I ever call by that sacred name, I ask you to become the dearest one on earth to me—my wife. Do not deem me presumptuous in aspiring to your love, in return for which I offer you the life long devotion of

"PHILIP TASSO."

"Dear, dear Philip, my heart yearns toward you, and I know that you are a true man, for surely a countenance so full of frankness, candor and truth, could not screen a base heart. I know that your noble mind aspires to something beyond the glitter and tinsel of outside splendor."

She sat gazing demurely at the long sunbeams that lay across the carpet like a path of gold, wandering, hand in hand, through the grand air castles that her imagination erected, with Philip Tasso. At length her eye rested on Richard's letter, and hastily tearing it open, she read the contents.

"Oh! the miscreant! The base hearted, weak minded fool! Surely his sins have found him out and I see him as he is—a sham; a miserable excuse for a man!"

As she uttered these words an expression of contempt sat upon her face, but it gradually faded away, and one of compassion came in its stead.

"His heart is bad and I would never marry such a man, yet his poor soul is immortal, and from the bottom of my heart I pity him; poor, erring mortal, and I pray he may forsake his evil ways."

She went to her room and wrote as follows:

DEAR PHILLIP: Call this evening at seven, and receive your answer.

"AGATHA SOMERS.

When Mr. Somers came home to dinner she allowed him to read the two letters she had received.

"Well Agatha, I presume this settles the affair. All this goes to prove that an empty barrel makes the most noise. Richard is one of those who have the knack of attracting attention by his constant flow of small talk, his witty repartee, and yet let one of superior intelligence attempt to draw him out and he would find him shallow-brained, his theories weak-kneed and ill-jointed; but so goes the world, and man plods along learning some things by experience that he can learn in no other school."

Evening came, and at seven and ten Philip Tasso was ushered into the parlor where Agatha met him with a sweet smile of welcome, and when she laid her hand tenderly, trustingly in his, and looked shyly into his questioning, blue eyes, a flood of joyful emotion suffused his face, and he drew her to his heart and kissed her blushing face. A short time after Mr. Somers found them sitting on the divan, hand in hand, and he exclaimed:

"Good evening, Philip; receive a father's blessing, children, and I pray that you may prove helpmates indeed, for each other, for there are indeed many temptations in the paths of the young. But hark! there goes the bell. Come Philip, we are to have private theatricals, this evening, and we are to be the only auditors."

Before Philip could comprehend his meaning he had seized his arm and drawn him into an alcove.

"Be quiet and watch and listen," said Mr. Somers mysteriously.

Richard Andre was announced, and he advanced into the room, while a winning smile lighted up his otherwise blank expressionless face.

Quarter of an hour passed away and he arose and sank gracefully upon his knees at her feet, saying:

"Darling Agatha, idol of my dreams, I lay at your feet my hand, heart and fortune. Will you be my own darling wife?"

A soft, rippling laugh bubbled from her lips, and waiving her hand, she said:

"Arise, Mr. Andre, I pronounce your acting perfect."

"Agatha, idol, angel, don't trifle with my poor pleading heart. Can't you see how I suffer—how this suspense is wringing my heart?"

"I can't say that I do," she replied coolly.

"You are cruel my darling, and yet a human heart bleeds at your feet. Be merciful, and end this suspense my love. Will you be mine?"

"Mr. Andre, I cannot accept the gracious boon you offer me—I cannot be your wife."

"Oh! merciful heaven! Can it be that the sunlight of bliss is forever hidden from me?" he exclaimed tragically.

"Don't lament dear sir. See you have the moonlight left," she replied pointing to an open window.

He arose and stood calmly before her, and looked down into her dark eyes.

"Agatha I was mad enough to hope that you loved me, but I'm aroused at last, and know that henceforth life for me will be an empty farce; and since I cannot win your love, allow me the happiness of dying at your feet."

He drew a pistol from his pocket, placed the muzzle over his heart, and the next instant the report rang out, and uttering a deep moan he sank upon the floor.

Philip rushed frantically from the alcove, closely followed by Mr. Somers.

"Oh, my God! his is too terrible! He is dead—dead! and oh, merciful heaven! you are the cause of it, Agatha," cried Philip, stricken with horror.

"Dont blame me, dear Philip, I could not prevent it," she said demurely, while a smile lurked in the vicinity of her mouth.

A group of domestics gathered around the door, and Mr. Somers knelt beside Richard, and examined his pulse.

"Agatha, oh! Agatha, how can you sit beside his corpse and smile? Alas! I was deceived in you, when I thought you little below the angels."

"He is not dead!" cried Mr. Somers. "Jim, bring hot water—hurry!"

"I didn't know that hot water was beneficial in such cases," said Philip—great, honest-hearted Philip.

"Neither do I, yet I am going to try an experiment. No matter if it does scald his mustache off, if will only bring him back to life."

Jim brought the water, and Richard moaned, while a sudden trembling seized him. Mr. Somers dashed a little of it on his face, and the effect was magical. He threw up his arms tragically, opened his eyes, and the word "ouch!" escaped his lips.

"W-h-a-t does this mean?" he asked feebly.

"I thought I would arouse you. Isn't it glorious to be such an actor on the stage of life?" Mr. Somers said, maliciously.

Richad stared at him blankly.

"Oh! dont feign innocence, young man. This scene is about played, and we will excuse the prime actor."

The rejected lover arose, seized his pistol, and left the room, looking rather cowed.

"Philip, he is not my victim, after all; and now can you forgive me for my share in the late scene?"

"I am bewildered. I feel like one in a dream," he replied.

"Allow me to read this note, and perhaps it will relieve your mind of all apprehensions."

She drew Richard's letter from her pocket and read:

"DEAR CHUM: I received your letter some time ago, and seize my first opportunity to respond; but as my mind is wholly occupied with the subject of matrimony, I can think of nothing else.

"The *elite* of this little two-wheeled, four-by-six town think me a model young man, thanks to the art of deception. I have baited my matrimonial hook to catch a golden fish. She is the only child of old Dan Somers, and he's as rich as a fool, and Agatha—well she's proud and starchy, add I think I've made a good impression on her soft heart.

"I wouldn't have any doubts in regard to my success if Phil Tasso were in the bottom of the Red Sea—hang him. He's the coolest headed fellow I ever knew; one of the saintly fools that are too proud to tell a decent lie. He won't even honor a saloon with a glance, but turns his face away as he passes one, so as not to inhale the perfume of the old king alcohol. But I will checkmate him yet, and as the duns are beginning to come thick and fast I must bring matters to a focus. Women are soft brained fools, and I am the one to teach them a lesson.

"I'll propose this evening, and if she rejects me I'll commit suicide (with a paper wad) and fall at her feet. She will then throw herself upon my defunct body, kiss my pale lips, and implore me to come back to life for her, and of course I'll come. Isn't it glorious to be such an able actor on the stage of life?

"But such things will play out; I've worn my moral cloak so long that it is getting threadbare, and if I don't secure the heiress soon, it won't conceal the dark spots on my character. If old Somers gets an inkling of my 'ten nights in the bar room,' it will be 'good by, John' with me.

"You must hold yourself in readiness to be first groomsman, as I shall call upon you shortly to act in that capacity.

"I'll write anon and give you the details of my proposal. Yours truly,

"RICHARD ANDRE."

This letter was addressed to me through carelessness, and thereby the true character of the poor wretch was disclosed. Can you now forgive me for smiling over his supposed dead body?"

Mr. Somers wisely left them alone, and Philip seated himself beside her, and raised her hand to his lips.

"Dear, brave little woman, can you pardon my cruel words?"

"I have nothing to pardon, dearest and truest of men. You stood the test nobly, and had you exulted over your fallen rival, my faith in your truth and worthiness would have been shattered. I doubt whether I am worthy of your love, but I will try to be in the future," she replied, pulling his moustache mischievously.

And that moustache was neither black, brown, or blonde, but red; and Agatha thinks it is the loveliest in the world, and never refuses to have it brought in contact with her mouth, for he is her husband now, and the dearest, kindest, best and sweetest man in the world.

EUGENIE'S ESTIMATE OF TROCHU.

She Defends Herself in a Private Letter to a Friend—The General's Duplicity—The Revolution of the 4th of September Destroys Foreign Intervention—Trochu False to the Republic as Well as to the Empire.

The following private letter of the ex-Empress Eugenie to a friend in regard to General Trochu's attack on her in the National Assembly will be read with considerable interest by all who have watched the course of events in France during the past twelve months:

CHISELHURST, June 27, 1871.

MY DEAR A——: I have just read the discourses with which General Trochu has defended himself in the Assembly; and I assure you they have awakened in me rather a painful emotion than the mere astonishment that might seem natural.

HOW TROCHU EXCUSED HIMSELF.

It was especially painful to me to see a general—and a French general—in order to excuse the faults he had committed endeavor to throw the responsibility on a woman.

THE COUNTRY FIRST, NOT THE DYNASTY.

I do not say that there were not grave errors on our side, and in these I accept my share; but what I cannot suffer is that any one should accuse me of having acted at a moment when the country was so unhappy only to save the dynasty. From the 6th of August to the 4th of September, laying aside, as was my duty, all personal thoughts, I had but one preoccupation, one only—that of saving our poor country.

GENERAL TROCHU RECITES INACCURATELY

the despatch received on the night of August 17, and which contained the words: "The General returns and the Emperor will follow him." It was he, and he alone, who asked that I should suppress the name of the Emperor; and his pretext for this was a proclamation that he had ready made in advance. He appears to say now that, yielding to a sentiment of personal ambition, I could have sacrificed the Sovereign to the Regency.

LOVE FOR THE EMPEROR.

You know the affection that I have always had and that I have still at the bottom of my heart for the Emperor. It only increases now that I see him so calmly and so resignedly accept everything—even to the most infamous calumnies.

TROCHU'S SUBLIME FOLLY.

Gen. Trochu has gone round and round the defense of Paris, as he went round the Tuileries—without ever entering. He has said himself that at the end of September his opinion was that any successful resistance was impossible. Why, then, push the sublime folly of counting the defense; anyhow?

IS HE FALSE?

He put on a good face toward the Republic, which he has betrayed, disdaining his engagements he has made elsewhere. I will never forget with what an air of assumed sincerity he told me I could count on his faith as a Catholic and a Breton. He does not know, then, that a Catholic never lies, and that a Breton has never used the sword received from his sovereign against that sovereign himself.

INTERVENTION PREVENTED.

He knows well that the revolution of the 4th of September broke the engagement for intervention to which certain Powers had pledged themselves.

General Trochu will not wash away with his discourses the ineffaceable stain of having lied to the Republic, as he had lied to the Empire.

GOODBYE.

I would write you of all this at greater length, my dear A——, if I was not pressed for time. I am obliged to send this letter by a sure person, who leaves immediately.

I think of you often and embrace you and yours. Your affectionate aunt,

EUGENIE.

I send you a new photograph of my son.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The Royal Warrant Abolishing the Purchase of Commissions.

Whereas by the act passed in the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King Edward VI, chapter sixteen, entitled, "Against buying and selling of offices" and the act passed in the forty-ninth year of the reign of King George III, chapter 129, instituted "An act for the prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices," all officers in our forces are prohibited selling or bargaining for the sale of any commission in our forces, and from taking and receiving any money for the exchange of any such commission, under the penalty of forfeiture of their commissions, and of being cashiered, and of divers other penalties; but the last mentioned act exempts from the penalties of the said acts purchases or sales or exchanges of any commissions in our forces for such prices as may be regulated and fixed by any regulation made or to be made by us in that behalf.

And whereas, we think it expedient to put an end to all such regulations and to all sales and purchases and all exchanges for money of commissions in our forces, and all dealings relating to such sales, purchases or exchanges.

Now, our will and pleasure is that, on and after the first day of November, in this present year, all regulations made by us or any of our royal predecessors, or any officers acting under our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any commissions in our forces may be purchased, sold or exchanged, or in any way authorizing the purchase or sale or exchange for money of any such commission, shall be cancelled and determined.

Given at our Court, at Osborne, this 20th day of July, in the 35th year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

RURAL ECONOMY.

How to Protect Peach Trees—A Valuable Remedy—Chickens—Horse Collars—Raising Potatoes., etc.

WORMS ON PEACH TREES.

Mr. Munger, in the Rural New Yorker, gives the following method of protecting peach trees from worms or grubs. I go to the thicket or clearing and select some tough variety of bark, such as hickory, papaw, or linn, and select saplings or limbs, in size one-third or one-half larger than the peach tree I wish to apply the bark to. I then run my knife about the limb or sapling, entering the bark, six inches long, then slit it open lengthwise and peel it off, when it is ready to apply simply by springing it open wide enough to take in the tree; and as it dries it will curl and close around it and form a protection that neither rabbits, mice nor any other pest can disturb; neither will it work any mechanical injury to the tree, because it is always ready to expand with its growth and yet remain firm and close to its body.

HOW TO CURE BITES AND STINGS.

A plain farmer writes: It is now over twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice, observation and experience have taught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a teaspoonful of it internally and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it requires eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreme cases of snakes bites occurred eleven years ago. It had been thirty days standing, and the patient had been given up by physicians. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by fresh clover. It will cure the sting of bees, spiders or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low, running vine called ivy.

NUMBER OF HENS TO A COCK.

We have no hesitancy in recommending to breeders the following ratio of hens to a cock of the breed named; Houdans, twenty hens to two cocks: Creve-cœurs, eight hens to one cock; Buff Cochins, twenty-four hens to two cocks; Grey Dorkins, ten hens to one cock; White Leghorns, fourteen hens to one cock; Spanish, twelve hens to one cock; Brahmas, twelve hens to one cock; Hamburgs, fourteen hens to one cock; Polands, twelve hens to one cock; Game ten hens to one cock. With this proportion of hens to a cock the vitality of the eggs will prove good, and at least eleven out of twelve eggs set will produce "chicks."

For breeding hens we inclose in a yard ten or fifteen hens of each variety we wish to propagate, and with them one cock. If we have two or more cocks whose qualities are equal, we think it preferable to change every two days, leaving only one cock with the hens at a time. Two weeks are necessary to procure full bloods; and we prefer the eggs the third rather than the second week.—People's Practical Poultry Book.

HORSES WITH TENDER SHOULDERS.

Many horses have very tender shoulders, and the least irritation causes an ugly sore. Many horses cannot wear a new collar without galling them frightfully. In using a new collar it is the best way always to wet it throughly before you put it on the animal. A few hours' use will give it a set to the peculiar formation of the shoulder, which it will always keep. The same collar should always be used for the same horse. There is no worse practice than shifting gear upon a plantation. Every horse should have his own gear, and it should never be used on another, and every laborer should be held responsible for its condition. We prefer the common bark or shuck collar to any other kind. If the shoulder should become galled, a pad of cotton may be put on as to keep the pressure off the sore. A little neat's foot oil applied every day will heal it up. It is best, however, when the first appearance of a bruise is noted, to apply spirits of turpentine. But it is better still to prevent such mischief. Keep at the stable a bottle of vinegar, with a few spoonfuls of alum dissolved in it and require the shoulders to be washed with it when the horse comes in at noon and night. If it be inconvenient to use this solution, a strong decoction of oak bark will answer a very good purpose. This astringent preparation toughens the shoulder.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A potatoe does not want a too rapid growth; it will make it watery; the quantity is increased at the expense of the quality. This will do to feed, but not for the table. Even the early rose can be spoiled by driving, as we witnessed abundantly last year, and also noticed the year before. The early rose under fair circumstances, is doubtless the best of tubers. It will doubtless also stand severity as well most of them. It has this quality among other good ones, that it will grow earlier than any other. Put out in April or even March in this latitude (43°,) it will grow. When other sorts are stationary, this will be putting forth as if almost in defiance of the weather. Thus this, spring, those put out early made a good show, when those of other sorts planted by their side, remained in the ground, or showed here and there, coming, many of them, irregularly. It is this quality of withstanding the cold and taking advantage of the least warmth, that makes the value of this potato—early, mealy—outstripping all others. Then the early rose has uniformity; the tubers, are nearly of one size, with scarcely any small ones; and the size is a good one—too large for the table when grown strongly—but generally a good fair size, each as one likes to drop into the kettle or put in the oven. All of a size, is a recommendation. The shape also is just what is desired for culinary purposes—somewhat flattened and elongated, so as to give advantage to the heat, cooking the sooner, which any cook will tell you is a recommendation. We also like another trick this potato has; it grows together, not scattering as the garnet and particularly, the peachblow do. It is a little community all together; and hence can be planted closer, and the yield in consequence larger, its vines, which are a pretty slight, smooth, regular and dark, not overlarge. It is therefore easy to gather. And it will keep; in the spring it is a good potato. It is smooth, has a good flesh color, and a white flower. It is sweet, and fine in its grain; there is nothing rank, it also withstands well diseases. Thus we found the early rose to be under favorable circumstances, and it sustains this reputation here.—F. G. in Utica Herald.

PASTURING COWS.

A gentleman writing from Virginia, says he has a cow that gives fourteen quarts of milk at a milking, from which he makes eight pounds of butter per week, and all he feeds her on is the clover from a quarter-acre field. He keeps her in a small yard. By thus treating cows two hundred per cent. less land will keep cows than if allowed to ramble and browse at pleasure.

VARIETIES.

THE Millerites have fixed September 3d as the date of their newest departure.

LARGE bows of *crepe de chine* trimmed with lace or fringe are very fashionable, worn by the ladies on one side of the hair, with a smaller one on the opposite side.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., has a law against hitching horses to shade trees, and a case is to be tested whether a man can be arrested for hitching a horse to his own shade tree.

MANY families, says the New York Mail, who reside in stone fronts, and appear very wealthy, usually after marrying off their daughters move into a smaller dwelling in a less fashionable locality.

THE top of a stage coach is an unsafe locality for a tipsy man. Two men fell from the top of a stage at Bradford, N. H., last Saturday, while under the influence of liquor. One broke his neck and the other was severely hurt.

PAPER is manufactured from hop vines at Marseilles, France, and is said to be strong, flexible, white and soft, and much liked in the region.

FERNANDO WOOD is about to erect a princely residence at Saratoga. The Home Journal is authority for stating that the lake alone cost him $100,000.

A TRUCKMAN in New York has been fined twenty-five dollars for detaining nine street cars for eighteen minutes—a fraction over $1 25 per minute for the luxury of annoying two or three hundred people.

A LONG BRANCH correspondent says: "The scarcity of elegant, eligible young men seems to be the saddest want experienced here. The supply of belles exceed the demand, while beaux are rated far above par value."

HERE is the free-love marriage vow as finally adopted: "We promise to love each other, and live in the same brown stone front till we are tired of each other and see some one we like better."

A SPIRITUAL letter-carrier has invented a splendid professional conundrum. He asks, "Why are people in this muggy weather like letters?" Answer: "Because their clothes become adhesive envelopes."

HACKETT, the veteran actor, divides his time between Long Island and Wolf Island in Canada, where he owns a farm, and where Mrs. Hackett and his two year old child are now staying. Mr. Hackett married his present wife in 1855, she being thirty-nine years his junior.

A BITTER quarrel has been caused in a church in Maine by the practice of some of the members taking their dogs to church with them. The choir have refused to sing if the dogs are not excluded from the sanctuary.

THE letter writers at the watering places have frequently suggested this season that it would pay a shrewd speculator to take a few droves of handsome young men to Newport, Long Branch and Saratoga.

AT a Sunday School in Ripon, a teacher asked a little boy if he knew what the expression "sowing tares" meant. "Courth I does," said he, pulling the seat of his little trousers round in front, "there's a tear my ma sewed; I teared it sliding down hill."

Of the six cases thus far reported in which "cundurango" has been administered, four have terminated fatally, which really looks as if the Secretary of the State and his South American correspondents had found a mare's nest.

ST. WINFRED STUBBS, an elderly maiden lady of London, was directed by the health officers to discharge from further service fourteen dogs, who lived with her as companions, and she was so sorrow stricken at the sacrifice, that she died instantly on receiving the order.

A GIRL in Syracuse, only fourteen years old, committed suicide by taking poison last week. The cause is unknown, as she always appeared cheerful, happy and contented, and even on the evening when she took the fatal poison, nothing singular in her appearance was observed.

A FARMER cured a balky horse in the town of Eden, Fond du Lac county. He hitched a pair of cattle to a log chain around the horse's neck, and prevailed on 'em to lean a few tons weight on the yoke. The horse didn't start, but his head came out by the roots. The hide, a set of shoes, and a lunch for the crows are all that is left of the undocile steed.

A WESTERN paper has the following "A lady writes to know if it is proper—that is, if it is ladylike—to retaliate by squeezing back when a man squeezes her hand. Well, you might squeeze easy—just enough to let him know that you are not disposed to be mean about it. But don't turn round and ask him: 'How is that for high?' or he might think you too forward."

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: "Miss Nellie Grant has just received a present of a very beautiful watch and chatelaine from Mrs. George W. Childs, who is now traveling in Europe. Mrs. Drexell presented Mrs. Grant with a very expensive set of pink coral. Miss Nellie is unwilling to study. Having arrived at the age of 15, with two years' experience at the White House, she considers herself educated. They placed her at boarding school last fall, where she remained just five days, and her father was compelled to bring her home, she rebelled so against all the discipline of the school."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 19, 1871.

THE New York *Times* is now exposing BEECHER'S paper, the *Christian Union*, and says that it has "sunk into a mere receptacle for twaddle." The *Times*, like its "only rival," the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, will brook no opposition.

A NUMBER of GRANT'S mercenary organs abuse the *Bulletin*, *Inquirer*, and the other Philadelphia journals because "they are working to defeat the Republican party." The New York *Evening Post* says it is because "they oppose corrupt nominations."

NEWS comes from Washington that the Radical State Executive Committee of Ohio have levied a contribution of one per cent. upon the salaries of all the Ohio Clerks in Washington for campaign purposes, and have sent them notification to "slap up." Another thing in connection with this is that Mr. D. C. Cox of the Civil Service Commission has been appointed to receive the funds. Here we have Civil Service Reform with a vengeance. One of the Reform Commissioners on a salary of *Fifty Dollars* a day, blackmailing the Department clerks to carry the Ohio election. Won't our Radical cotemporaries hereabout say "New York" to that.

PRESIDENT GRANT has announced his intention to go to Chicago in September, to attend the Dexter Park races, which come off during the latter part of that month. We have this upon the authority of a Radical paper in Chicago. It is a matter of public regret that the Radical mud-larks of this city gave it such a bad reputation, by once mobbing the President, that he declines to partake of our pious hospitalities, but goes straight through to look upon an ungodly horse race in Chicago. We entreat the authorities of Chicago to take some steps to prevent their Radical mud-larks from again showing disrespect to His Serene Highness, USELESS of Long Branch.

SOME one, sends us a clipping from a Radical sheet, printed in Armstrong county, attacking our statement in regard to "Defaulting Radical officials" and pronounces it untrue. All we have to say is that the names and figures given by us were taken from the report of GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, a Radical appointed by the Present-Taker. The same being furnished to Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House, in response to resolution No. 9, adopted December 18th., 1870, on motion of Mr. WINCHESTER. Said report of the Secretary is dated Feb. 18th., 1871, and shows a long list of defaulters with the balances due from each and amounting to over *twenty millions of dollars*! Any one interested can satisfy themselves by calling at this office. If it is a "slander" on Radical dishonesty, Secretary BOUTWELL and not THE POST is accountable.

A SHREWD DODGE.

Now it is proposed to build a great line of Railway extending from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, which shall not "take a dollar from the Treasury, nor a foot of land." The proposed line is to be called the Portland, Rutland, Oswego and Chicago Railroad, and it is claimed that it will be two hundred miles shorter between New England and Chicago than any road now in existence.

At a recent convention at Portland, to take the construction of the road under consideration, Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, who was the chief speaker, gave an outline of the road, and the plans of the company, beside indulging in some very glowing descriptions of the immense commercial advantages that were to accrue from it. He congratulated the people of the North-East that they were about to be freed from "the extortions of railroad combinations," by a scheme that did "not take one dollar from the Treasury, nor a foot of land."

The truth of Senator HAMLIN'S assertion is shown by the record. Sometime during last January, Senator HAMLIN offered a bill in the Senate to "secure cheap transportation of breadstuffs from the west to the seaboard at uniform rates throughout the year." The provisions of the bill are that the Post Master General shall contract with the new company to construct and equip a first class railroad on the route named in the bill, which is identical with the one above named, and that upon the completion of each section of forty-five miles of the road the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue to the Company United States bonds to the amount of $50,000 for each mile so constructed and equipped, in exchange for the first mortgage bonds of the road.

As a matter of course, it is shrewdly provided in the bill that the Company shall pay the interest and principal of the bonds; and should they fail to do so, becomes the duty of the Post Master General to take possession of the road and operate it at the expense of the Company until Congresss can dispose of it to the best advantage.

Considering the fact that this road is not to "take a dollar from the Treasury nor a foot of land," these provisions are curious. The fact is, however, that this Company asks more aid from the government than any other road in the East expects to get from Congress and State Legislatures combined. The dodge is a shrewd one and will no doubt win, in view of the past acts of Congress.

THE NEXT OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The question of the United States Senatorship in Ohio, is exciting quite as much interest as that of Governor, and as the Legislature which is to be elected this fall is to choose the successor of JOHN SHERMAN, the campaign is unusually active, in a local as well as in a State sense.

There is another thing that invests the Legislature to be elected this fall with more than ordinary interest which is quite as important—if indeed not more important, than the election of a United States Senator. It will be entrusted with the function of districting the State for Congressional representation.

Of the two, the latter function is decidedly the most important. We will take for instance the fact that the Democrats, now have but six members of Congress, whereas the Radicals have thirteen Representatives, though barely in a majority at the last election. At most the Radicals could only be entitled to ten out of the nineteen members, conceding that they still have the same majorities that they had one and two years ago. This difference is secured by the outrageous combination of the counties composing the various Districts, which was made for the basest of party purposes, and expressly to disfranchise the minority. When the State was districted last, it was, so arranged that there should only be *three* Democratic Representatives to represent a Democratic voting population of 220,000, while a Radical voting population of perhaps 240,000 should have *sixteen* Representatives.

This outrageous partisanship is not only a matter of State, but national concern, for by following it up, the minority would override the majority in the National Legislature. We have said that by the present appointment for Congress in Ohio it was intended to allow only three Democratic Congressmen from Ohio. This fact was not even sought to be concealed by the Radical leaders. General GARFIELD, then in the State Senate, declared, in a speech, his readiness to make a Congressional District extending from Indiana to Pennsylvania, if thereby the Hon. S. S. Cox could be legislated out of Congress. The District was made, and although it was not quite so longitudinous as GARFIELD wanted it, it still extended about half across the State, and did most effectually legislate Mr. Cox out of Congress. That District, the Seventh, is at present represented by Mr. SHELLEBARGER. By the Radical gerrymander of ten years ago, it was intended that only in the Fifth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts should Democrats be elected. The Fifth and Twelfth were made up exclusively of Democratic counties, thus affording an opportunity to neutralize the Democratic vote in every other county in the State except those in the Thirteenth District. Since that time three of the largely Radical Districts have changed to Democratic, while in several others the Radical majority has been cut down from thousands to hundreds.

It is to break up this infamous gerrymander on one hand and continue it on the other, that makes the legislative contest in Ohio so important at this particular time. During the last four years the Legislature of Ohio has been a very close body politically. In 1867, while the Radicals elected their Governor by a little over two thousand majority, the Democrats carried the Legislature, having a majority of five in the House and three in the Senate, or a majority of eight on joint ballot, and elected Judge THURMAN as the successor of BEN WADE in the United States Senate. The large county of Hamilton that year sent a unanimous Radical delegation. In 1869 when the Radical majority was about eight thousand, Hamilton county divided her delegation upon a Reform ticket, sending half Democrats and half Radicals. A change of the "floats," or Representatives representing fractional populations, during that year changed the political complexion of the Legislature, and gave the Radicals a small majority on joint ballot.

This year there will be thirty-six Senators elected. Of these the Radicals claim seventeen certain, conceding fourteen certainly to the Democrats, and counting two districts which elect four Senators doubtful. One of these is Democratic according to the last election returns while one or two of those counted certainly Radical are very likely to go Democratic. Hence there is no probability of the Radicals having more than two majority in the Senate, if indeed they are not in the minority.

There will be one hundred and five representatives elected. The *State Journal*, the central Radical organ, concedes thirty-five to the Democracy with about eighteen members in doubt, the best chances being in favor of the Democracy. Our own opinion is, that in the House, the Democrats will have sufficient strength to have a majority on joint ballot. As each county, with but one exception, we believe, represents a district, they could not be manipulated in favor of Radicalism, as in districting for the Senate. So far as we have been able to learn, there does not exist a single local division in the State among the Democrats, while among the Radicals there are many, growing out of the Senatorial question. From this fact we feel confident that the Democrats will carry a majority of the House—thus securing a United States Senator and a proper apportionment of the State.

THE WAY THE DEBT IS REDUCED.

The last monthly debt statement of Secretary BOUTWELL, in many of its main features is not a whit less farcical than its predecessors, although in some respects it is less cunningly devised. He sums up the reduction of the bonded debt for the past twenty-nine months, since March 1st, 1869, at $242,134,401.

One would suppose, if these figures were actual, that there had been that amount of the public debt paid off. But in his report Mr. BOUTWELL says that the total amount of bonds purchased, cancelled and destroyed is $217,192,350, which cost in currency $243,998,807, or in other words there was $26,806,457 more money paid out by Mr. BOUTWELL than there was debt paid off.

Now what is being saved by this process, admitting that Mr. BOUTWELL has done all that he actually claims? The interest upon the bonds actually cancelled, as he claims, if computed for the respective periods, when it is alleged they were paid, would amount to about $15,000,000, so that the people have actually lost about $10,000,000 by Mr. BOUTWELL'S policy of reduction and paying premiums upon bonds *which were due and payable at their face value only in the lawful money of the country.* It avails the taxpayers nothing, if with all his show of reduction, Mr. BOUTWELL still continues to pay out more money annually in the shape of *premiums* to the bondholders, than it would take to pay the *interest* on the bonded debt of March 1, 1869.

According to Mr. BOUTWELL'S own showing he has been paying, on an average, one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents for every one hundred dollars in bonds he has purchased, or has paid about twice as much in premiums as the interest on the debt.

According to Mr. BOUTWELL'S theory a corporation that owed, say two millions of dollars represented by different kinds of bonds, would economise by exchanging one class of indebtedness for another at such a rate of discount upon the bonds exchanged, as would double, treble or even quadruple the interest upon the debt being taken up. If the officers of the corporation actually believed that this would be economising, the Auditor would no doubt be puzzled at the end of the year, upon an inspection of the books of the company, to find that the income had been reduced and the expenditures augmented by this remarkable freak of retrenchment.

And yet Mr. BOUTWELL, in his last statement, confesses that this is what he has been doing and that it takes $243,000,000 to pay $217,000,000 debt, entailing an actual loss of more than $26,000,000. If the public debt cannot be reduced, except by crippling the resources and damaging the financial credit of the country at this alarming rate, would it not be better to let it stand as it is until some man takes hold of the Treasury Department, who is able to pay one dollar of debt with one dollar in money? We submit that to do so would be the means of saving a great many millions of dollars to the tax-payers of the country.

"SCISSORS"—"NEW YORK."

Everybody, of course, remembers the story about the tailor's wife whose only tantalizing argument to her husband was "scissors," and how, when he had thrown her in the river and she was drowning, she made motions with her thumb and fingers, as much as to say "scissors."

The Radical papers have adopted the same line of argument. They have but one reply to everything and that is—"New York."

Point out to them the fact that Secretary BOUTWELL certifies that there has been more than $20,000,000 stolen by Revenue Collectors and their only response is—"New York."

Show from the official records that the Indian Ring has stolen millions annually, with the aid and connivance of the chief of the Department, and they belch forth—"New York."

Demonstrate to them that millions upon millions have been stolen annually from the people by land-grabbers and lobyists, and you hear "New York" in a double-bass.

In fact "New York" is the one answer in defence if all and singular of the frauds and iniquities committed by the Radical leaders, Treasury thieves, mail contractors and scoundrels generally.

Now, all this is about as sound argument as to say "scissors." Suppose that New York is as corrupt as the Radical papers claim, is that any argument why corruptions ten times more gigantic should be carried on under the very nose of the President? We think not. If New York is corrupt, is that any reason why Rings here in the city of Pittsburgh shall gouge the people and oppress them with enormous taxation? We leave the tax-payers to answer.

EXIT M'GARRAHAN.

There now seems to be a tolerably fair prospect of getting rid of an ancient and dishonorable source of corruption, which for so many years has been before Congress, and afforded pabulum to the lobby.

Mr. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, has decided to sustain the action of Secretary Cox upon this widely discussed claim, and has refused to amend the record so as to permit the claim to be opened again for the taking of testimony.

Secretary DELANO decides that his predecessor General Cox, had a right to so amend the record of a patent before it was issued as to make it correspond with the facts, that for this purpose it was not necessary for him to have personal knowledge of the facts, but that he might rely upon the evidence of his subordinates; and inasmuch as Secretary Cox endorsed on the record the fact that no patent had ever been issued by the authority of the President, it was an endorsement in every particular, and as such should stand.

Secretary Cox is thus vindicated on one of the main causes of his removal by his successor. The removal of DELANO is next in order.

THE PLEASANTON DIFFICULTY.

Up to this writing, the PLEASANTON-BOUTWELL difficulty seems about as far from a satisfactory solution as it did two months ago, notwithstanding the reports that are daily set afloat that PLEASANTON has been asked to resign, or that the President has decided upon his removal.

PLEASANTON has decided "to stick." We can understand that part of it very clearly. That is one of the leading characteristics of a Radical politician. "Once in office always in office," is the motto of the Radical leaders. Neither hints, nor kicks, nor cuffs will induce them to relinquish their hold upon the public exchequer. To get rid of them they must be taken by the nape of the neck and thrown bodily overboard.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is only living up to this principle in refusing to surrender his office. Being in, he proposes to stay in as long as he can.

But there are some things in GRANT'S conduct touching this matter which are rather inexplicable. He seems to be guided by no fixed purpose in regard to it, if we are to judge by the statements made by his own friends. One day he is going to cut the Gordian knot fearlessly, but the next he leaves it untouched.

Whenever, for a day or two, he goes to Washington, he gives out boldly that Gen. PLEASANTON must give way to a better man, but no sooner does he get back to Long Branch than he is smitten with a strange commiseration, and PLEASANTON is left unmolested. This would seem to indicate that there is a Ring at Long Branch which controls the President and makes him eat the words of bravado which he utters at Washington.

We think there is no doubt about the existence of such a Ring,—a military combination of which so much complaint has been made by many leading Radicals, and which was so severely denounced by the Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY in his recent letter. President GRANT is evidently between two fires, either of which are likely to roast him.

He does not know which to offend, the military or the civil Ring. With all the wisdom that is attributed to him he is unable to determine their relative strength. He evidently believes at times that he can sacrifice PLEASANTON without offending the military clique, but they stand shoulder to shoulder, and threaten him with GEARY or LOGAN in 1872. When he inclines to the demand of the military leaders, the civil Ring threaten him with SUMNER or MORTON and he makes a show of going over to that side of the jarring household, and thus he dilly-dallies between two opinions and the Cabinet scandal gathers dimensions daily.

He has neither the courage nor the intellectual capacity to cut loose from the cliques that beset him, and stamp his administration with independence. He is governed by no principle, but resorts to the same miserable expediency that marks the course of every office hunter.

From the very day of his first election—notwithstanding his public declaration that the one term system was the only correct one—he has been intriguing for a renomination. For this reason his administration has been wavering, undecided and even contemptible. He has not dared to take hold of any question with an honest purpose.

Even his show of courage in the San Domingo affair oozed out at his finger's ends under the withering sarcasm of SUMNER, and he began to burrow when the pother of battle sounded in his ears. Even now he is trying to tunnel his way to San Domingo, fearing to raise the San Domingo flag above ground and in the open light of day. He adopts the same line of subterfuge in regard to the PLEASANTON-BOUTWELL affair, hoping to maintain a patched up peace between the two factions by sacrificing the dignity of both.

The petty squabbles of this Cabinet quarrel are becoming a disgrace to the name of American statesmanship. We will mention a single instance. A few days ago General PLEASANTON decided that borrowed capital was not taxable. This decision could only go into effect when the Collectors were notified that it had been made, by sending them the usual official circular. When the requisition for the printing of these circulars was sent to Mr. BOUTWELL for his signature, he quietly pocketed it, and thus nullified the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. And in this way the petty warfare is carried on, while the Presidential weathercock at Long Branch turns whichever way the cliques blow the hardest. Selah.

MR. MORTON M'MICHAEL is spoken of as an independent candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia and it is stated that if an independent ticket be nominated it will have the support of the *Bulletin*, the *Telegraph*, the *Ledger* and the *North American*.

HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY in reply to an invitation to be present at the emancipation celebration at Bowling Green, Ky., concludes his letter with the following pertinent remarks:

No government can be honestly administered while the Chief Magistrate is a candidate for re-election; and the grossest abuses are being now perpetrated for that reason.

Military men should receive military honors and emoluments. Civilians are entitled to the civil honors of the Republic. It would be just as wise on the day of battle to put civilians at the head of the troops, to the exclusion of military men, as it is to put civil affairs in the hands of mere soldiers. Our whole history, and all history, proves the folly of such a course.

Let Grant, then, and the "Military Ring," retire into their proper sphere, and let the Government come into the hands of statesmen who know what they are doing. I speak plainly upon these subjects, because I believe that the attempt again to impose Grant upon the country will be fatal to the Republican party, if not ruinous to the Republic.

Very truly your obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.

R. A. GREEN, &c., Com. Bowling Green, Kentucky.

THE address of the State Committee of the Conservative party of Virginia, in calling a Convention to reorganize the State, reviews the late Ku Klux proclamation of the President, and says:

"Thus has this official, armed with power by a subservient Congress, declared war against a large body of the American people and forced them to know him hereafter as their enemy. The slight gleam of Presidential favor which enabled us to vote down the disfranchising clauses in the State Constitution was speedily withdrawn. Ever since, we have lain under the sullen frown of power. Never since, have we received from Congress or the President one sign of conciliation, encouragement or cheer. But measures of repression, test-oaths and political exclusion, have persuaded us, in the dreary, vulgar routine in which tyranny, inventing nothing new, repeats itself the world over. In the recently enacted law, purporting to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment and other purposes, and in that commonly known as the election or enforcement law, there are laid numberless traps and snares for the unwary Southern citizen who ventures to cast his vote or use his personal influence against the candidates who stand forth to support these abuses."

AN ingenious English barrister in Madras who had grown tired of his wife lately instituted proceedings to obtain a divorce from her, and, as she had a notoriously good character upon which he could throw no shadow of suspicion, he was in danger of losing his suit, for Madras is not as Indiana, nor is incompatability of temperament there held to warrant the legal severance of the marriage contract. A happy thought struck the wily barrister—a change of heart came upon him, and he became a convert to Islam, and then, as Mahometan custom allows every true believer to increase and multiply his wives, he married the idol of his soul—his bulbul, whose sweet notes first had charmed him from his English wife. This new beloved was a French woman, who also became a convert, and the two were received into the fold of the faithful at a mosque in Vellore, and then were wedded with the greatest splendor. The Christian wife, if not too thoroughly disgusted with her husband, yet may cause him trouble, for she has her undoubted rights, which easily could be enforced.

ANOTHER monster life Insurance Company has wilted. A New York journal commenting upon it says:

Here, then, we have an English Life Insurance Company holding a certificate of solvency, and claiming a surplus, over its liabilities, of nearly half a million dollars, brought to grief within a few weeks of the publication of this certificate, and turning out to be hopelessly bankrupt. Not only every farthing of $3,750,000 received since December, 1868, had been lost, but also nearly all the available assets which, on paper, made so handsome a show. The next step to be taken by the European Assurance Society is down into the hopeless depths of the Court of Chancery, whence it can never emerge. As yet the final plunge has not been forced upon the Company, but such must be the result of the recent hearing; and, then, another wail of deceived and plundered policy-holders will be heard in England, and its echoes will reverberate through life-insurance circles all over the world.

HON. CARL SCHURZ is announced to visit Chicago next week and address his German fellow citizens. The *Times* says as he promises to speak on "pending political questions," it may be inferred that he will ventilate the San Domingo job and the iniquities of the policies pursued by the administration with respect to federal appointments, in the same vigorous fashion that he has already done from his seat in the Senate. He has it in his power to do a further service by counseling his countrymen to a course of politic moderation in the matter of demanding exceptional concessions on the score of nationality, or otherwise foisting that issue upon the people. His influence might do much toward checking a dangerous tendency that is developing itself, not only here, but throughout the country.

IT is a source of gratification and pride to hear our United States spoken well of and honored by other nations. No better understanding of the opinion our neighbors have of us can be had than by quoting the words of Mr. SEWARD while at Constantinople, recently, at an entertainment given him by the Sultan. Mr. SEWARD said he had "completed nearly two thirds of a voyage round the globe, and he had not as yet found a people who were not friends of the United States; and he had yet to find in the rest of his journey the people or government which is hostile, if there be one."

THE Democrats of Massachusetts will hold their state convention at Springfield on Thursday, September 14. They will nominate a candidate for Governor, and elect delegates to the national convention to be held next year. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is the most prominent for Governor.

I CAN say with truth, and with unspeakable comfort, that I never did appoint a relative to office—*Thos. Jefferson.*

I never appointed very many—not over Thirty-five, so far—*U. S. Grant.*

IN answer to a correspondent who asks if stockholders in the national banks are liable for the debts of the bank, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Each stockholder is liable on account of circulation and deposits, and to the amount of the stock he holds in the bank.".

SECRETARY BOUTWELL declares that he will have PLEASANTON'S scalp in his belt in a day or two. The gratitude of GRANT is unspeakable. After encouraging PLEASANTON to adopt the course that he did, he deliberately slaughters him.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION will nominate State officers at Madison, August 23d. In issuing the call the committee say:

"Six years have elapsed since the close of the war of the rebellion, and though the Radical party have had entire control of the Government, and directed and enforced its policy yet the legislation of the last session of Congress is a practical confession that the country has not yet reaped the fruits of peace."

Pennsylvania Debt.

We have before pointed to the fact that the Radical House of Representatives of Pennsylvania refused to limit the city of Philadelphia to Fifty Millions of dollars, and as the Radical papers of the loving and brotherly city are so hard upon New York city, we call upon them to inform us what has become of about Fifteen Millions of Sinking Fund that ought to be in the treasury, but which is not there, according to the latest report of the Auditor General. We do not care particularly who took it, but would like to know why it was stolen.—*New York Express.*

LEE'S SURRENDER.

The Truth About That Important Ceremony.

(From Old and New.)

It has been popularly reported that the first interview between the two commanders took place under an apple tree, which has consequently been crowned with historic associations. This is false. The fact is, that in the morning of the 9th of April, General Lee, with a single member of his staff, was resting under an apple tree, when Colonel Babcock, of General Grant's staff, rode up under a flag of truce saying that if General Lee remained where he was, General Grant would come to him by the road the latter was then pursuing. This was the only interview under or near the apple tree, and it may be mentioned here that the following day Col. Marshall, who attended Gen. Lee on the occasion, was surprised to find Federal soldiers hacking at the tree, and was amused at their idea of obtaining from it mementos of the surrender. Obtaining news of Grant's approach, Gen. Lee at once ordered Col. Marshall to find a fit and convenient house for the interview. Col. Marshall applied to the first citizen he met, Mr. Wilmer McLean, and was directed to a house empty and dismantled. He refused to use it; and Mr. McLean then offered to conduct him and the General to his own residence, a comfortable frame house, with a long portico and convenient "sitting-room," furnished after the bare style of the times.

The house was built about half a mile from General Lee's camp. The Confederate Commander was attended only by one of his aides, Col. Marshall, a youthful, boyish-looking scion of the old and illustrious Marshall family of Virginia, who had been the constant companion of Gen. Lee in all his campaigns, and, as his private secretary, had done good literary service in the preparations of reports of battles, &c., which are now historical. With Grant, there were several of his staff officers, and a number of Federal Generals, including Ord and Sheridan, entered the room, and joined in the slight conversation that took place.

The interview opened without the least ceremony. The story has been frequently repeated, that General Lee tendered his sword, and that General Grant returned it with a complimentary remark. There was no such absurdity. General Lee wore his sword, which was not his usual habit; and, on the exchange of salutations, General Grant remarked, "I must apologize, General, for not wearing my sword; it had gone off in my baggage when I received your note." General Lee bowed, and at once, and without further conversation, asked that General Grant would state, in writing if he preferred it, the terms on which he would receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia. General Grant complied by sitting at a table in the room, and writing, with a common lead-pencil, the note so well remembered.

New Castle and Franklin Rail Road.

At the meeting in New Castle a few days ago, quite a lively discussion took place concerning a resolution asking the present directors to resign, and which was happily terminated by Dr. Junkin, who offered the following as a substitute and which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the proposed road from New Castle to Franklin, via. Mercer, ought to be built without further delay.

Resolved, That in order to secure the co-operation of all citizens interested in the development of the country by the construction of this road, it is the sense of this meeting that the books shall be immediately re-opened, and that so soon as a sum not less than $—— shall have been subscribed by *bona fide* stockholders, the present directors under the charter shall give notice of an election for directors to be held at some central and convenient place, at which election all stockholders who have made payments of five dollars on each share, shall be entitled to vote according to the provisions of the charter.

Resolved, That in recommending the new election of Directors this meeting simply desires to provide for the control of the road by the stockholders, and by no means to reflect upon the Directors now in office

Resolved, That a committee of three from each of the counties of Lawrence, Mercer and Venango, be appointed to confer with the Directors of the Company, so as to secure such provisions on the subscription books as will give assurance to the public mind, and facilitate the subscribing of stock.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be entered, with the consent of the Directors, on the minutes of their meeting.

$375,000 was inserted in the blank.

The following is the committee appointed: For Lawrence county, Geo. C. Reis, Geo. V. Boyles and Geo. Pearsou.

For Mercer county, Samuel Miller, Johnsen Pearson and Wm. Stewart.

For Venango county, Dr. A. G. Egbert, Hon. C. Gilfillan and Hon. John M'Calmont.

On motion adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in September to hear report of committees.

MISS ANNIE H. DUNCAN, daughter of Aug. Duncan, Esq., of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, who accompanied her father at the last Democratic Editorial Association, died recently of tyhoid fever. She was a most amiable and estimable young lady.

WHERE IS HOME.

Home is where affection binds
Gentle hearts in unison;
Where the voices all are kind,
Holding sweet communion!

Home is where the heart can rest
Safe from darkening sorrow;
Where the friends we love the best
Brighten every morrow!

Home is where the friends that love
To our hearts are given;
Where the blessings from above
Make it seem a heaven!

Home is where the stars will shine
In the skies above us;
Peeping brightly through the vine
Trained by those who love us!

Yes, 'tis home where smiles of cheer
Wreathe the brows that greet us;
And the one of all most dear
Ever comes to meet us!

A REMARKABLE EVENT.

Statement of the Doctor who witnessed the Death of the Double Children.

(From the Delaware (O.) Gazette.)

Knowing that your numerous readers will be anxious to hear something in regard to the wonderful double child's death I send you the following hasty and imperfect statement:

Their death presented a strange appearance and excited the curiosity and pity of all present. They were 9 months and 6 days old, and died at Temple House, No. Bowdoin street, Boston, Mass., July 18, 1871. They had always enjoyed excellent health from their birth until July 4, when on exhibition in Newark, New Jersey, Minnie showed symptoms of illness, and had a severe attack of cholera infantum, and came near death to all appearance, and remained so for about three days, when she commenced recovering very rapidly. This sickness seemed to affect Minnie but very little at the time: but about the 11th inst. Minnie was attacked with continual vomiting, which was very difficult to manage, and this tendency of sickness at the stomach continued more or less until about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 17th, when she had several light convulsions, after which she sank gradually until about 4:35 in the evening, when she breathed her last, and the heart belonging to her stopped beating. She was dead to all appearance, without a struggle, and looked as if slepping pleasantly; in which condition she remained for one hour and forty-five minutes, when she commenced gasping for breath, and artificial means were restorted to restore respiration. This gasping continued at short intervals until 7:15 when she gave the last gasp.

After this Mina, who had been perfectly well to all appearance until Minnie stopped breathing, showed signs of uneasiness and continued sinking very rapidly, and died at 8:15, just one hour from the time that Minnie gave the last gasp for breath. They both died very easy, and looked as if going into a pleasant sleep and never gave a struggle, and now they are quiet and lovely to look upon in death, as they always were in life. The two souls have passed from the one body to the God that gave them this truly wonderful and curious body.

They apparently escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the countenances had the expression of sweet repose. Through the influence of myself and several of the leading physicians to Boston we had a fine plaster cast taken of the child, which I can have duplicated at any time for the benefit of science. After this we had a post-mortem examination which revealed many wonderful curiosities both in anatomy and physiology, a full account of which will be shortly given in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

The exciting cause of this death was a cystic abdominal tumor, weighing three pounds and six ounces. I may, at some future time, give you a more detailed account of this wonderful being's life as well as its death. Yours, very respectfully.

H. BESSE, M. D

The Delaware Gazette says editorially: Dr. Besse reached his home in this place on Saturday evening last. The post-mortem examination, at which he assisted, developed the fact that the connection of the viscera in the two bodies—if we may so speak of the two opposite sections or ends of the child—takes place by the interjunction of the intestines just above the colon, which organ is not duplicated, but is common for both infants. There was also but one womb and one bladder, the latter being the receptacle of two different ureters. Above the colon all the organs were duplicated and perfect as in any well-developed human being.

The body of the child was carefully embalmed and put into a casket containing alcohol, and having glass facings, that afford a good view of the body, which is well preserved. In the casket the child looks natural and appears as if in repose. It has been brought by the parents to their home near Ashley, where it yet remains. The Boston Medical Society offered $6,000 for it but the offer has been declined. Probably not less then $10,000 would induce the parents to part with the treasure.

A Mother Poisons Three Children.

Another awful poisoning tragedy by a woman has just occurred in Effington County, Pa., near Station 3½, on the Central Railroad. A Mrs. Ash, formerly of Philadelphia, while in a state of partial insanity, poisoned herself with strychnine, and immediately after swallowed the fatal dose proceeded to the beds of her three little children and forced them to take the poison also. The screams of the children aroused Mr. Ash and another gentlemen who slept in the house, and on rushing to the room found her in the act of taking the spoon from the mouth of one of the children. The scene that followed was awful. The mother lived long enough to witness the fearful writhings and convulsions and death of her children and then expired in great agony. Mr. Ash had procured the poison for the purpose of killing rats that carried off his chickens, and hid the bottle in a secret place in his bureau, where no one, he thought, could find it. But the wife, with the cunning of insanity, discovered the hiding place and used it as above mentioned.

A JRY in North Carolina, after being "charge" in the usual way by his honor, retired when a white juror ventured to to ask colored associate if he understood the charge of the Judge. "Golly," exclaime the astonished amendment, "he doesn'charge us nuffin for dat, does he? Why I thought we was gwine to git pay."

AN ol batchelor got married. Fifteen days afterward—mind you, fifteen days—he met friend and said to him, "Why is my life like a baker who is making a small posseberry pie? "I don't know." said th friend. "Well," said the disgraceful creature, "it is because she is growing little tart."

LAST riday morning a promising youth of South Windsor, Conn., named Hermon Kippe, was found hanging by the neck, dead, in shed near his father's residence. It is supposed he was experimenting with a "hangman's knot," which the hired man had taught him to tie the day before, and by an unfortunate slip lost his life.

Killed by Lightning.

A correspondent of the Wilmington (Del.) Journal furnishes that paper with the following particulars of a tragedy enacted at Bayview, Cecil county, Md., on Saturday last:

"The victims were Clement Royde and Martha, his wife, and they resided in a two story stone dwelling house, about two miles east of Bayview. During a storm last Saturday evening, about six o'clock, the chimney of the house was struck by lightning. The fluid darted along the roof some two feet, and thence it seemed to leap to the second-story window, as it left no charred track on the intervening space. It smashed the window to atoms, and appears to have made another leap to the first story window of the room in which the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Royde and their three children were at supper. This window it also shivered to atoms and spent its force inside the room.

"There was no one in the house but the Royde family, but a neighbor who saw the lightning strike the house, ran as rapidly as possible to the place, and going into the yard Mr. Royde's eldest son, (a boy of ten years,) who had seen the house struck, was also running home. As they entered, a scene of horror met their eyes. On the floor near the window lay the dead father and mother, a terrified and weeping girl of eight holding the head of the latter in her lap, and apparently unconscious of the fact that she was dead, trying to assist her to arise. A little two-year old child, entirely unconscious of the calamity which had fallen upon them, was still eating supper.

"As soon as the eldest girl (she who was holding her mother's head) became sufficiently composed, she gave the following particulars: The family was at supper when the storm commenced. The father and mother finished their meal before the children and got up from the table. Mr. Royde was standing with his face toward the window looking out, and Mrs. Royde was standing behind him, sewing one of his suspenders, when suddenly there came a fearful, deafening crash, and the two fell to the floor. The man made no sound, but the child says the mother gave one shriek and breathed a few minutes after she fell. An examination of the two bodies showed no marks except that the hair on one side of Mrs. Royde's head was slightly burned. After a few hours the bodies began to show signs of rapid decomposition, and it was found necessary to inter them about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, in the burying-ground at Bayview.

A Woman's Curiosity—Fighting the Tiger.

A Long Branch correspondent relates the following:

They have very nice people over at the Howland house. They are the cream of Philadelphia society, but some of them do very queer things. An affray has just leaked out of the way of the best regulated families. I am sorry to bring an action against one of my own sex. The curiosity of Eve brought all the trouble we have in the world upon us, and from that day to this nothing stops a woman when her curiosity is once up, especially if she is curious to know something about herself, her husband, or her lover. Only hold a secret in your hand, and if it's like a bunch of catnip to a cat, she will jump, frisk, and frolic around, and never give over purring until she gets it. The story is this: A husband was in the habit of visiting Chamberlain's cottage, which is the resort of a great many fashionable gentlemen. The wife heard in some way that he was fairly enchanted by the game, and was a heavy loser. Woman's curiosity was exercised to see the game herself, and by some device to cure him of his passion. She broached the matter to her brother, but he could suggest no way. She made a confidant of a lady friend, who proposed they should visit the house and confront the husband at the table. For a week and more the subject was gravely considered, when it was resolved that they should disguise themselves in gentlemen's clothes. How to do that was the next thing. The lady's brother was obliged to leave in a day or two for Philadelphia on business. He left, and, having the key to his room, the ladies soon found the wardrobe desired. Disguised as two fashionable young men, they entered Chamberlain's splendid saloon about 10 o'clock in the evening. Fortunately for them, quite a crowd of persons were surrounding the tables. The lady took position so as to look her husband full in the face. Throwing down a ten dollar bill, she said, 'Ten dollars on the red.' The husband, whose mind was so intent on the game, had not been attracted by the new comers until he heard the voice. When he raised his head he saw it was his wife. With wonderful self-composure, he settled his account and left the house. The lady won her first turn, and following the example of her husband, left, as she came in, with her companion, unnoticed. She joined her husband, for he was in waiting for her outside. I have only to say that he was deeply mortified, and promised to turn over a new leaf. Woman's curiosity, you see, has done some good.

Children's Toilettes at Long Branch.

A correspondent says there is as decided a diversity of toilettes among these children as among their elders, and the display is fully as great as at a brilliant party or hop from which they are most vigorously excluded. All the little girls, however, wear their hair in one way, crimped and falling, over the shoulders. This is the most comfortable as well as becoming manner in which it can be worn, and it suits almost every face. It is wonderful how pretty all the children are that are growing up now. There can scarcely a really homely one be found among them. They all have such a delicate, refined look, yet are by no means puny or unhealthy-looking; they are bright and really very charming, giving much promise for future beauty and brilliancy. One dress was of exquisite blue silk, with ruffles trimmed with white silk pipings. The overdress was white tulle, and was caught up with blue forget-me-nots. A wide sash of blue was around the waist, the hair was tied back with ribbons of the same while the cunning boots and the tiny gloves were of the same shade. Another wore a dress of white French muslin, the skirt literally covered with puffings, and in the puffs tiny moss rose buds. The sash and hair ribbons were pink the white satin slippers were ornamented with pink bows, and the gloves were white with double buttons. A lovely costume was a scarlet satin tunic worn over a full puffed skirt of white tulle. A tulle sash passed over the right shoulder and was knotted gracefully at the left side. The boots were of scarlet satin, buttoned with silver buttons; the hair was tied with a scarlet ribbon. Uniformity is carefully studied in the preparation of the dresses; the boots and gloves must match the prevailing tint of the costume; the gloves are of the nicest quality and fit, and the buttons are indispensable; the hosiery is silk, and of the faintest pink tinge. The boys wear white or velvet suits, with Knickerbocker trousers and belted blouses.

THE LATE PHOEBE CARRY—A REMINISCENCE.

(From the Tribune.)

One of her hymns—a favorite in many Christian families and congregations—we must quote, not only for its own sake, but because there is a story connected with it that we wish to tell.

NEARER HOME.

One sweet solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er,
I'm nearer my home to-day
Than I ever have been before.

Nearer my Father's house,
Where the many mansions be,
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the crystal sea.

Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down,
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer gaining the crown.

But the waves of that silent sea
Roll dark before my sight,
That brightly the other side
Break on a shore of light.

O, if my mortal feet
Have almost gained the brink,
If it be I am nearer home
Even to-day than I think,

Father, perfect my trust,
Let my spirit feel in death
That her feet are firmly set
On the Rock of living faith.

A Sad and Touching Scene.

The funeral of the Cheneviere family killed by the explosion of the boiler of the ferry boat Westfield, is thus described in a New York paper on Thursday:

The bodies of Prof. Mare Cheneviere, age 35, Marie Cheneviere, aged 5, Arthur Cheneviere, aged 2, Jean Jean Rudolph Uhlman, age 56, and Jeanne Uhlman, age 18, were arranged in front of the pulpit. The coffins were of dark rosewood. Those of the two children were nearest the pulpit. The three adults were in one line outside. Heavy funeral wreathes were upon the coffins. About 4 p. m. the organ began a solomn dirge. Several front seats were reserved for relatives, who were few in number, a fact which added gloom to the occasion, and helped the asembly to realize that nearly all this family had been swept into eternity.

About the time the music began, Mr. Uhlman, jr., was assisted into the rear room in a fainting condition. He returned after a while, and was helped out a second time. At 4:10 a woman's voice came clear and strong from the choir in a solemn requiem. The dirges sung before and after the sermons were Swiss songs, sung by a Swiss singing society. After the solo, the pastor read a burial service partly from a manuscript and partly from the Bible. After another hymn by the choir Dr. Putman, without taking any text, read his discourse, which was an assurance of comfort from on high, where alone we can look for an explanation for such calamities.

The President of the Swiss Society in New York ascended the platform, and read in a broken voice the following address to his fellow-countrymen and the departed:

DEAR BROTHERS OF THE SWISS SOCIETY: When a calamity so terrible and so cruel befalls one single family, opening all of a sudden and at one fell swoop so many premature tombs, well might we stand aghast and give up in despair any futile attempt to utter words which cannot possibly convey the faintest expression of the feelings of sorrow and of grief which fills our bosoms at the irreparable loss of the dear and beloved ones to whom it has this day become our sad duty to pay the last honors.

Bent not on pleasure, but on an errand entirely of mercy and kindness, on a visit to a sick relative, our poor countrymen and their offspring are sped into eternity without a word of warning, without a moment's time to prepare themselves to meet their God. True, that for such gentle souls as yours [addressing the dead], so pure and so noble; for you whose lives, howsoever short, were even such a continuous course of good and charitable deeds, no long preparation was wanted to meet the presence of Him who rules the destinies of mankind, and to whose heavenly will let us in meek submission bow our heads. You who are no more, and whose loss we mourn, behold from the heavenly spheres, where your gentle spirits are now enjoying that rest and that peace to which we poor mortals do nelessly aspire in this world of tears, behold your Swiss fellow citizens gathered around your remains to pay to your memory, in this sister republic of our adoption, this sorrowful tribute of love, and receive in the name of the Swiss Society, of which you were so distinguished and so useful members, an affectionate and eternal farewell.

After the benediction, the pastor requested the assembly to wait until the bodies were removed. The members of the Swiss Society then approached and carried the coffins out to the hearse. The cortege began at once to move—the hearses in advance, followed by a dozen carriages. The streets in that usually quiet neighborhood were thronged with spectators, who followed the melancholy procession far on its way to the city of the dead.

Peril of Travelling in Greek Waters.

By a letter dated from Athens, July 8, it would appear that traveling in Greek waters is scarcely safer than traveling in Greece by land. On Monday, the 3d of July, the Greek Company's steamer the *Eouomia* left the Piræus to make the tour of the Peloponnesus, having on board about one hundred and thirty passengers among whom were a newly married couple bound for the Island of Spezzia. It was resolved at breakfast to fire, on reaching that Island, a salute in their honor, and for the purpose of getting powder a man descending with a lighted candle into the magazine underneath the saloon, leaving the trap-door open. A little girl, the daughter of Colonel Skuse, Commandant of the Piræus, coming into the saloon, stumbled over the trap-door, and the candle was upset, a horrible explosion being the result. The child and her father were two of upwards of forty victims whose charred remains were recovered from the sea. The unhappy bridegroom rushed into a cabin, from amid the smoke, of which he carried off what he believed was his bride, and plunged with her into the water. On being picked up by a boat, however, he found that he had rescued from death a young lady of Athens, and he returned to the steamer to find his wife burned to death. The scene of this terrible catastrophe was near the town of Spezzia, the inhabitants of which place crowded in their boats to the rescue of the surviving passengers. The greatest indignation was expressed towards the captain of the *Eouomia*, who did not think proper to run the risk of landing at Spezzia, but conducted his disabled vessel to Syra.

Drawing.

"Can you draw, at all, young man," asked Uncle Raphael of an applicant for private instruction.

"Oh yes, considerable," replied the candidate. "At ten years of age I could draw beer, cider, or a sled up a hill: at twelve a track loaded with cabbage; at fifteen a prize in a lottery; at seventeen an inference; and at twenty a bill of exchange. If I were an actor, I reckon I could draw the largest kind of a house; but I am going to be a teacher, and shall have to be content with drawing a salary—the bigger the better."

"Well, you may draw up a chair and sit down," said Uncle Raphael; "you'll do for a beginner."

The Yankee Factory Girls.

In one of the factories in Maine, recently, the proprietors reduced the wages, whereupon there was a general determination to strike; and as they were obliged to give a month's notice before quitting work, they had meanwhile issued a circular to the world at large, in which is the following interesting paragraph: "We are now working out our notice—can turn our hands to most anything—don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies, knit, roast, stew, and fry; make butter and cheese; milk cows and feed chickens, and hoe corn, sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, besides being remarkably fond of babies; in fact can do anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of doing, not forgetting the scoldings on Mondays and Saturdays; for specimens of spirit will refer you to our overseer. Speak quick. Black eyes, fair foreheads, clustering locks, beautiful as Hebe; can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly; any elderly gentleman in want of a good house-keeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife—willing to sustain either character; in fact we are in the market. Who bids? Going, going, gone! Who's the lucky man?"

The Mocking Bird's Song that Was Hushed Forever.

(From the Nashville Banner.)

A very curious incident, illustrative of the power which can be exercised over the animal creation by kindness and careful training, occurred but a few days ago at Scottsville, Kentucky. The sister of officer Harry Mansfield, of this city, had raised a mocking bird which she taught to go and come at her call, and which, in return for all the kindness bestowed upon it, exhibited a peculiar fondness for her. Last Monday week, Miss Mansfield was taken ill, and to while away the tedium of the sick room, she had her little pet brought to her bedside, and day and night it cheered her with its sweet carols, bringing to mind many happy thoughts of field and meadow, sunshine and song. As her illness grew more alarming, and day after day brought no relief from suffering, the warblings of the little songster rather served to annoy than to please her, and so turning wearily on her pillow, she said to him, "Birdie, hush, you worry me." Strange to say, the words seemed to be understood, for immediately the song was hushed, and the bird retired within himself, as it were. On the next day the lady died, leaving, it would seem, a command of silence upon the bird, which will never be broken, for, although several days have elapsed since, and every effort has been made to induce him to sing, he refuses to respond with song to any lips but those of his once loved mistress.

Wants $300,000.

Miss Sallie Ward was famous as a belle in Louisville, Ky., years ago, and her subsequent separation from her first husband, T. Bigelow Lawrence, son of Abbott Lawrence, caused at the time much comment in that city and Boston. She afterward married Dr. Hunt, a wealthy citizen of Lexington, and has been for some while a widow. The Kentucky papers, now state that she has brought suit for $300,000 for damages for breach of promise against Mr. Newcombe, an opulent banker of Louisville, who recently obtained a divorce from his insane wife and married a lady many years his junior, creating there by his act much social excitement. The city is quite agog with the latest phase of the affair, and seems much surprised that a once noted leader of fashion and the member of one of the most distinguished families in the State should have been willing to bring suit for so prosaic a reason as breach of promise. Mrs. Sallie Ward Lawrence Hunt, who failed, through no fault of her own, to add Newcombe to her other matrimonial names, is the sister of the late Matt Ward, whose trial for the murder of Prof. Butler in Louisville must still be fresh in the public mind.

Curiosities of Life.

Lay your finger on your pulse, and know that at every stroke some immortal passes to his Maker; some fellow-being crosses the river of death; and if we think of it, we may well wonder that it should be so long before our turn comes.

Half of all who life die before seventeen.

Only one person in ten thousand lives to be one hundred years old, and but one in a hundred reaches sixty.

The married live longer than the single.

There is one soldier to every eight persons, and out of every thousand born only ninety-five weddings take place.

If you take a thousand persons who have reached seventy years, there are of

Clergymen, orators and public speakers,	43
Farmers,	40
Workmen,	33
Soldiers,	32
Lawyers,	29
Professors,	27
Doctors,	24

These statements are very instructive. Farmers and workmen do not arrive at good old age as often as the clergymen and others who perform no manual labor; but this is owing to the neglect of the laws of health, inattention to proper habits of life in eating, drinking, sleeping, dress, and the proper care of themselves after the work of the day is done. These farmers or workmen eat a heavy supper of a summer's day and sit around the doors in their shirt sleeves; and in their tired condition and weakened circulation are easily chilled, laying the foundation for diarrhœa, bilious colic, lung fever or consumption.—Ex.

Nitro-Glycerine.

To illustrate the terrible explosive effects of nitro-glycerine, various experiments were made in the laboratory of M. Gorup Besanez, among which were the following: by pouring it out in a thin layer, it burned like powder, but would not explode. One of the assistants in the laboratory put ten drops into an iron pan, and applied a strong gas flame underneath. At first, a crackling noise was heard, which was followed by explosion; the effect of which was completely to shatter the forty-six window-panes of the closed room, in such a manner as not to leave a piece of glass larger than a pea. The iron pan was torn in pieces, a part of it being shot through the window of the next laboratory, and the other part rolled up like paper. The strong iron shaft of Bunsen's lamp-standard was bent to a right angle and half cut through, the upper part of the burner cut and torn into the shape of a straw or tube, split lengthwise through the middle. It is very remarkable that nitro-glycerine put upon a red-hot iron plate will not explode; but if put on a warm one, and sufficient heat applied to make it boil, it will explode with terrific effect.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.

[FROM THE BELGRAVIA MAGAZINE.]

Like dewdrops sparkling on the spray,
Like an iris o'er a fountain,
Like frost-work 'neath the sun's bright ray,
Like snow-wreaths on a mountain:
So perish all the joy we seek,
So pleasures one by one die,
So fades the rose on beauty's cheek:
Sic transit gloria mundi!

The Victor suddenly quails, but now
In the glow of his pride and splendor;
And the wreath's still green on his haughty brow
When Death's Angel cries, Surrender!
What availed it whether to him there came
Aut cita mors aut victoria
On the battle-field, since the doom's the same?
Sic transit mundi gloria?

Alas for the hope that with boyhood dwells!
Alas for the heart tha plans it!
Like a dream which the morning light dispels,
Sic gloria mundi transit,
For the end of all lovely things is quick—
By a swifter process none die—
Heu, gloria mundi transit sic,
Sic transit gloria mundi!

Like the sun that shines with undying light
On a rock no waves may shiver;
Like the stars that bejewel the brow of night,
And gleam on a ceaseless river;
So burns the flame of a heavenly hope,
And the storm of fate but fans it—
Which alone with the darkness of death may cope:
Non obli gloria transit.

CURIOSITY ROOM OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Foreign Coins—Old Pieces of Money—Minerals and Ores of Precious Metals—Rare Curiosities.

Entering the large building of the United States Mint, on Chestnut street, we were kindly received by the foreman, in the reception room. He transferring us over to a guide, we rambled through the numerous rooms of the building, and were then handed over to Mr. Du Bois, one of the officers of the Mint, who took us into his private office, and exhibited to us several operations not shown to visitors. But it is impossible for us to give a clear description of all we witnessed, as our stay would not permit us to note everything accurately, and besides each room would present sufficient study for a separate article. We shall therefore only call your attention to the Curiosity Room, in which department we spent some time.

In one case we noticed about 260 coins of Austria, Portugal and Spain. The coins were of different sizes and cast in numerous metals and stamps. In the coins of the Netherlands and Belgium we noticed the denominations of Centime, Gulver, Stivers, Crown, Florins, Kruetzer, Kiksdaler, etc. On one centime was, "over yssel 1767." Our attention was drawn to a large silver coin, called a "Lein d ar gent." The device upon the face of this was a lion, with a drawn sword, defending a shield which bore, "II Ben Tas." In a large case we noticed a magnificent collection of Oriental coins, and containing money from Turkey, Egypt, Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Persia, Hindustand, China, and Siam, Malay Archipelago and British Tokens. In this case there were four coins of Bedredd in Lulu, Prince of Mosul. The gold form which they were made was double derian, and extremely rare. There was also a fine collection from Mexico, Central Mexico, and Brazil. In the selection from the West Indies there are many interesting coins. Among them are several fragments, called "cut money." This was first cut by the authority of the government, but private individuals taking advantage of the law commenced cutting the Spanish dollar into "too many quarters." Frequently five pieces would be cut from one dollar and passed for twenty-five cents each. In the same case we noticed a large silver coin—a Trinidal dollar—with the centre cut out. This was done to prevent exportation, and was valued at 83 cents. There was also coins of the British, Danish, French, Sandwich and Ionia Islands, the Siera Leone Company and the Republic of Liberia. In a small case, containing coins from Japan, we notice a piece of money about the size of a man's hand. This was made of gold, and called an "Oban," the value being $75. The regulations in regard to this coin are singular, for carrying it out of Japan willfully is death, and by accident on imprisonment for life. In one case we notice a large collection of Roman coins of the Byzantine Empire dating from A. D. 395 to 1448. Opposite to this is a case containing coins of the Greek Republics from 3 to 7 centuries B. C. In a large circular case is a collection of United States coins dating from 1793. Among them is an old penny worth $110. One large case was filled with coins from Prussia, Saxony, Sardinia, Tuscany and other States. There are also numerous other coins which we will not mention, for to acquire a correct idea and estimate of them necessitate a day spent in their study.

Let us now briefly allude to some of the principal minerals and curiosities worthy of mention. First, we noticed three golden images from the Chinqui graves in Central America.—They are cast in the form of a man, reptile and bird, the largest being valued at $34 68. These rude specimens of antiquity show the start of art at that remote but unknown period. The discovery of these ancient graveyards, in 1858, occasioned much interest. Near these were some specimens of the African shell money, and forty of the pieces will buy a slave. Among the African collections was a variety of ornaments, consisting of silver rings for the ankles and wrists, ring of native gold, trinkets, chain, rings and pipe. A neat curiosity was presented in a gold dollar found in the gizzard of a chicken, by Captain Henry Little, U. S. A., at Camp Floyd, Utah Territory. There were fourteen varieties of ores and rare minerals brought by Maj. A. R. Calhoun, from Arizona. There was also a large collection of gold, silver, copper and other ores from different parts of the United States and distant mines. We noticed an imitation of the great Dewey Diamond found in 1854, on the borders of Virginia and North Carolina. The owner of the original was offered $20,000 for his jewel and refused it. A very beautiful curiosity was exhibited in the form of a bird's nest encrusted by carbonate of lime. On one of the shelves of the case was an old stone, a fragment of a historical record of an ancient Nineveh, and a clay tube with the arrow head writing. Also a lot of specimens from the wreck of the San Pedro, in 1815, and seven of the twelve sacred jewels, nearly the same as those found in the breast plate. Over the top of a case was a cast of the head of Oliver Cromwell, taken immediately after death, and presented by one of his descendants.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

A Striking Costume.

At the fancy dress ball at White Sulphur Springs, last week, Miss Preston, of Lexington, Ky., represented "Arctic Moonlight." Her dress was a succession of full illusion skirts dotted with swans' down and sparkling with oxydized glass and silver hands glistened beneath the tulle and a silver crescent looped the overdress on one side, a crown of pine cones and slender vines, frosted with gold and spangled with oxydized glass, rested on her head, and a veil dotted with swans, down and spangled with the glass fell from her head to her feet at the back. Her necklace was pearls, with diamond pendants.

THE United Brethren in Benton county, Indiana, expelled five members last week because they were Masons. This action of the church has created considerable feeling.

VARIETIES.

THE latest slang phrase, "Slap up."

PADDED bathing dresses are the latest invention.

GEN. BUTLER has presented a Methodist Church in Lowell with a pulpit. The rascal.

A "BRIDAL chamber car" is in course of construction at Schenectady, N. Y.

WHY is buttermilk like something which never happened?—Because it hasn't a curd (occurred).

SOME young ladies now wear small mirrors set in gold hung on their necklace instead of lockets.

A DETROIT penitent defaulter gave his employer a check for $9,000,$50 more than his embezzlement, and got change in cash. Next day the check proved a forgery.

JAMES ROGERS celebrated his 102d birthday at Boston Highlands Tuesday. He never used tobacco, but—shocking to relate—takes a "toddy" daily.

SAILOR hats are going out of fashion among the fashionables, as "they are becoming too common." Train dresses for the streets are also being discarded.

AT Long Branch, James Fisk, Jr., rides in a large chariot drawn by eight horses in gold-tipped harness and attended by four negro grooms.

A MEMPHIS man would never take a "dare," and when a belle challenged him to marry her, he made her his wife inside of twenty minutes. In twenty days they were happily divorced.

A NEW YORK girl in the interior of the State has a prairie rose bush trailed over the sides of her room, and last week it had one thousand roses upon it. A bower of roses, truly.

"I WAS not aware that you knew him," said Tom Smith to an Irish friend the other day. "Know him," said, he, in a tone which comprehended the knowledge of more than one life, "I knew him when his father was a boy."

ONE of the festive "foreign counts" at Long Branch has become so debilitated by too much sea-bathing, that he hasn't strength enough left to pay his bills. It affects some constitutions in that way.

A PLATE of ice cream taken leisurely, while seated at a table in pleasurable conversation, is a far safer quencher of thirst than a glass of ice water, or any other ice-cream is, in addition, stimulating and nutritious, thus invigorating, cooling and strengthening the system at the same time.

A LOYAL citizen of Burlington, Vt., told his wife on the Fourth that he had been drinking milk and it had soured on him, thazzall. She observed that the smell was that of rum, to which he retorted that the blamed old cow had porbly been celebrating Innepennence day, thazzall.

SOME costly curiosities have, from first to last, been made in Europe, in the way of organs. Among these are the Duke of Mantua's organ, in which the keys, pipes and bellows were made of alabaster; and one in a convent at Madrid was made of solid silver.

SOCIAL philosophers in England are becoming alarmed over the growing excess of females over males in the population. Ten years ago the overplus of women amounted to half a million, while according to the census, lately completed, there are nearly a million more women than men in the country.

THE condition of the health of the Princess Christian, of England, is causing much anxiety to the members of the British royal family. It is feared that the Princess is suffering from an affection of the lungs, and the medical men in attendance upon her have recommended an entire change of air.

THE Rev. Father Monroe died on Thursday at the College of St. Francis Xavier New York. He was a nephew of President Monroe, and in early life was an officer in the United States navy, in which capacity he went to Japan with Commodore Perry, and also served during the Mexican War. About twenty years ago he became a Catholic. He was a professor of astronomy and mathematics.

A LITTLE Brattleboro' child was the other day sent whirling down a bank 50 feee high, in a baby-carriage. The father had left it for a moment, and a dog coming up, the child in endeavoring to reach it set the cart in motion, and before it could be stopped it had gone over the bank. The child was horribly mutilated, and it is a great wonder that it was not instantly killed.

HEARTH AND HOME says, an atmosphere impregnated with the dust which has been gathered in carpets and remained there for a considerable length of time is positively unhealthy. The dust, after being stagnant for some time, especially in warm weather, presents myriads of animalculæ. To prevent the evil the carpets should be cleaned often. The trouble of taking up, shaking and replacing will be amply repaid, first, in the matter of health, and secondly, in perserving the carpet.

A DELICATE task it was to select from two thousand young ladies of Berlin, one who should have the honor of presenting the golden laurel wreath and delivering the ode of welcome to the Emperor William upon his entrance into his capital. More than that number, however, made application for the position, and the one finally entrusted with the task, was selected, not only because of her great beauty, but also because she had distinguished herself during the war as a hospital nurse. The Emperor will hereafter take care of the lady, and in case of her marriage, give her a dower of five thousand dollars.

THE London Court Journal says that dark hair, so long neglected and despised, is again in the ascendant. The blonde is gradually resuming her place, side by side, not above, the brunette. The blonde is now declared to have maintained her rule so long by variety of artifice, that she can, now that her cunning devices are known, be classified as follows: The Gothic Irish (reddish), the Saxon English (dark yellow), the little ridiculous blonde (short, curly golden), the cephalic blonde (orange tint), and the lympathic blonde (pale straw color.) Among all these, the cephalic orange-golden has always been considered the most to be dreaded by men who seek for peace of mind, a calm life and happy end.

A PARIS paper says: "When Patti married, Mlle Nilsson fell into reverie and thought of marrying. She did not care for aristocracy, but she wanted beauty and wealth. Her choice was an apprentice financier, whose moneyed talents equalled his physical advantage. When she set out for America she confided a large sum of money to her betrothed, asking him to put it to the best account. He added to it all his own fortune, and said: 'I shall triple the money in two months, and shall be led to the altar by a millionaire.' There was no end to the castles in the air he built, until a panic on Change swept away all his money and all the money the songstress had confided to him. Will she forgive the deed for the will's sake? Her friends say she will prove pitiless, for it seems Victor Hugo himself is a prodigal compared to her."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 19, 1871.

Jas. P. Barr.....Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Large.....E. A. Myers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
345 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Democratic State Committee Rooms, Clearfield, Pa., August 7, 1871.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNTY COMMITTEES are requested to report forthwith, to my address:

First—The name and post office address of each member of County Committee.

Second—The district, name and post office address of each Vigilance Committee man.

Third—The date of holding of County Convention, if not held.

Fourth—The District and County ticket, as formed.

By order of Executive Committee.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the County Committee, held July 8th, 1871, the Democratic voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th.,

and elect delegates to the county convention to be held in the Court House on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th.

Following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That a Convention of two delegates from each election district in the county, be called to assemble on TUESDAY, August 29th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the next general election.

Resolved, That the primary meetings for electing said delegates be held on SATURDAY, August 26th, between the hours of five and six o'clock p. m., at the usual place of holding the general election, unless otherwise ordered by the chairman.

By order of the Committee.
D. D. BRUCE, Chairman.

THE number of GRANT'S relations whom he has appointed to office now amount to forty-one. There can be no mistake about this as their names, address and the office given to each is published in full.

THE removal of Gen. PLEASONTON has finally been accomplished. His letter to President GRANT, was, to say the least of it, slightly insolent in tone. It remains to be seen what the "Military Ring" will do about this removal.

IN Secretary BOUTWELL'S report of balances due from Collectors of Internal Revenue, we find in the New York list—

32. Joshua H. Bailey, $502.763.07.

This is one of the rascals whom the Radical papers in this city declare is not a THIEF!

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR MILLIONS of money wrung, wrenched, extorted from the people in 1870 to pay TWO HUNDRED and SEVENTEEN MILLIONS of bonds which would have become due in 1885! This piece of financiering has only cost the people FIFTY-ONE MILLIONS! Who *can* say that GRANT and BOUTWELL are not brave financiers?

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON has arrived from Europe in the Scotia, and will take the stump in Ohio in a few days, and infuse new vigor into a canvass already the most vigorous and thorough the State has witnessed for some years. There is no State in the Union to compare with Ohio, in the number of trained and able speakers in both parties, and they are stripped for the contest.

GRANT took Washington by surprise again on Monday last. These mysterious flittings of his begin to create grave apprehensions in the public mind. If workmen were not engaged in putting up a new stable at the White House, these unannounced journeys would be perfectly inexplicable. The location of a dog kennel and the proper arrangement of a hay mow are enough to hale even a President out of the bewitching surf of Long Branch.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Kentucky election, which took place on Monday, resulted in a Democratic triumph of from twenty to thirty thousand majority, or about the same as last year, when the majority was 31,000.

Radical papers have a great deal to say about Radical gains in Kentucky, but an inspection of the vote cast this year and last, reveals the fact that with the large accession of negro votes, the Radical party has failed to appreciably reduce the Democratic majority of the State.

People may draw their own inferences as to why the Radical party, with the aid of the negro voting population, failed to reduce the Democratic majority.

DOGS.

Farmers and residents in the outlying wards of the city complain justly, that their dogs have been poisoned upon their own premises within a few days. These tax payers, who were pulled into the city against their wish, do not enjoy the blessed presence of gas light or the protection of police, and now, that their only sentinels of the night are destroyed, an admirable opportunity is offered to the local and ever present band of petty thieves to ply their vocation in safety. To poison domestic animals is a penitentiary offence, and whether practiced by the police or thieves, but it is peculiarly aggravating when the poisoner enters upon the domicil of the citizen. Let dogs be exterminated according to law.

THE KU KLUX CAMPAIGN.

Ever since Senator MORTON delivered his muddy harangue from a tavern balcony at Washington, to a score or two of hired blowers and fifers in the street below, it has taken no political prescience to forsee the fact that the plan of the Radical campaign would be of the "raw head and bloody bones character."

Immediately upon the passage of the Ku Klux bill THE POST drew a sketch of what would likely be the plan of campaign. Time develops the fact that we were right in our predictions. But one could not well go astray in this matter. What the Radical leaders are doing follows as a mere matter of course, and a blind man would not have failed to point out the end toward which the Radical chiefs were verging. The shadow of the great pyramid of falsehood which was to serve its purpose could not fail to forecast what was to follow.

There is no man but knows upon what a monstrous and outrageous framework of lies and misrepresentation the people of the South have been denied their rights and disfranchised by wholesale, and had inflicted upon them an almost endless horde of adventurers, who, through the vote and influence of the duped and deceived negroes, became the rulers of the Southern States, and who when forced to retire from the offices they have so selfishly abused, leave behind them as memorials of their doubly infamous administrations, a bankrupt Treasury, and a debt laden State, sunk into almost hopeless bankruptcy.

Now we have the same tactics, the same enlarged maze of falsehood relative to disorder throughout the South, and the same means adopted for arriving at the facts through a farcical and partisan "investigation," by a Congressional Committee, whose sole object is to suppress the truth, and who under the pretense of a fair examination, put before the public only *ex parte* testimony, except when the almost powerless minority compels the publication of a portion of the real truth. The same fruit is borne from this mode of doing things as has been the case in the past. It comes in the shape of a campaign document from the headquarters of the Radical National Executive Committee.

This document is full of the same old dismal howl that has leavened the frothy editorials of Radical journals for the past two years. Telling of murders that were never committed and of incendiary fires that have no existence only in the fevered brains of the inventors of the stories.

We give herewith the heart, so to speak, of this document, which emenates from that hot-bed of falsehood and misrepresentation and Radical chicanery, Washington City, where falsehoods are minted, witnesses suborned to the commonest sort of perjury, and anything and everything else that will serve a Radical purpose in a political campaign, is manufactured, like trash, from the refuse and offal of more stupendous falsehoods. It embraces everything from a murder to the robbery of a hen roost; from a skinned negro to a persecuted Congressman who is mercilessly dragged to the bar of justice for the mere irregularity of marrying a quarter of a dozen wives, more or less. This is the way in which the Radical Committee puts it:

1. That in all the Insurrectionary States, and generally diffused, though not found in every county, in an oath bound, secret organization, working only at night, and its members always in disguise, with officers, signs, signals, pass words, and all necessary paraphernalia, with the pledged and avowed purpose of putting down the Republican and putting up the Democratic party.

2. That this organization came into being a few months previous to the last Presidential election, during which canvass it was in its most vigorous condition, but is now, through all the South, with more efficient discipline and effective direction than ever, reviving in preparation for the next Presidential campaign.

3. That this Kuklux organization is a premeditated and determined scheme for carrying the South at the next election of President, and so, by securing the entire electoral vote of that section, make sure of the election of the Democratic nominee.

4. That officers and establishers of these "dens," as they call the seperate bands, are leading and active Democratic politicians of the South.

5. That the scheme has the hearty good will of a large section of the Democratic party in all these States, and the acquiescence of nearly the entire party.

Even with all the suborned and perjured witnesses that have been brought before the Ku Klux Committee, no such a state of things have been made to appear, but even take it for granted that organized bands of desperadoes and lawless characters do exist in portions of the South, there is not the slightest proof that they have even any connection with the Democratic party there, much less in the Northern States.

There is not a particle of proof upon which to base these mendacious charges, the very extravagance of which are their best refutation. The truth of the matter is just the opposite, a fact very clearly demonstrated by the able exposition of the Ku Klux business by Judge VAN TRUMP, a member of the sub-Committee.

THE Louisville *Commercial*, with whom the story of Jeff Davis' adventure in a sleeping car originated has retracted and now confesses that its authority for the story might have been all wrong. As we published the *Commercial's* original account we feel bound to publish its retraction also.—*N. Y. Herald.*

We invite the attention of our Radical city cotemporaries to the above.

PHIL. SHERIDAN says the Indians are in favor of woman's rights, they let them do everything.

FIFTY MILLIONS SUNK!

The current Radical fraud, on which the party depends to put it safely through its present perils, is the "reduction of the public debt." No greater deception was ever attempted in politics. All men agree that the debt must be paid, at maturity, and the interest upon it, until the principal is discharged. As it did not suit the purposes of the Bondholders to issue Greenbacks for the whole public debt and thereby stop the interest charge altogether, the next best thing for the people would be to collect only such an amount of tax as would pay the interest (and current government expenses,) and to let the nation have the full benefit of as long a credit as the terms of the contract will allow. And surely the high rate of interest we pay entitles us to this. But the restless rascality of Radicalism could not permit so fair a thing. More taxes could be wrung from the hard hands of the workers. Some new device must be started to keep hold of power, fast slipping from the Radical grasp. And lo! the scheme resolved on by MORTON and BOUTWELL and the rest, was to REDUCE THE PUBLIC DEBT!—yes, that is the device. And to hear the noise about this shallow fraud, to see how GRANT is bespattered with praise for his efforts in this direction, you would conclude that he and his Cabinet were reducing the debt themselves, out of their own proper means, or out of the sale of the various presents which have flowed so steadily into the Presidential palm, or out of the Presidential winnings at horse races, or by some other equally noble and dignified mode of getting money. But alas, no! the money for the "reduction," like all the rest of the taxes, comes from a people to whom the burden of taxation is new, enormous, and suddenly put on. Under Democratic rule they knew nothing of it.

But the worst of it all is that this "reduction of the debt," so broadly proclaimed, is simply a robbery and a swindle; a wanton dissipation, so far, of about *fifty millions* of the people's money! And this is easily shown.

According to Mr. BOUTWELL'S financial manifesto for August 1, the total purchase of the "principal of the bonds"

Amounts to	$217,192,350.00
Which cost in currency	244,029,656.89
Sunk for premium	$26,837,306.89

or almost 12½ per cent.

Mr. BOUTWELL was so anxious to get possession of 217 millions of bonds that he paid the holders nearly 27 millions of premium on them! But these bonds had an average of nearly 15 years to run, more than half of them having been issued in 1865. And so as the above premium is entirely sunk and lost forever! the interest on it from the time of the purchase of the bonds until the time of their maturity, (say 15 years) is also lost.

The money sunk in premiums is nearly	$27,000,000.00
Interest on it for 15 years at 6 per cent say	$24,000,000.00
Lost—sunk—gone!	$51,000,000.00

Any one who may take up BOUTWELL'S statement, can prove for himself the correctness of this if he doubts or disputes. It is not material to the argument to put down the fractions, nor has the interest been compounded—*that* would add a further large sum to this stupendous and stupid job of plunder set on foot to save the sinking Radical party. FIFTY MILLIONS MORE,—just one item in the terrible cost of Radical rule.

Now, if these bonds had been permitted to run to maturity, and this twenty-seven millions had been carefully kept at interest, the whole *fifty millions* could have been saved. For the bonds when due, must, of course, be redeemed at par—no premium of *twenty-seven millions*, or about an average of twelve and one-half per cent. could thus be demanded.

But we shall perhaps be told that the two hundred and forty-four millions that these bonds cost was in the Treasury, and that it was too much to keep there. To be sure! but there was no use to collect it in the first place, and looking at the list of defaulting Radical financial functionaries, it would not have been very safe in their soiled hands. But why should it have been collected at all? And why should not the taxes be reduced for a while, till the two hundred and forty-four millions could be properly and legitimately expended? We really think that the Radicals would have a more effective electioneering dodge, by reducing taxes a year or two, than by reducing the public debt at the enormous cost of *fifty millions* in a space of two years.

Meantime, let our overtaxed people take note that this immense amount of their money has been simply squandered in order to furnish the Radicals with a false and audacious campaign cry.

OUR cotemporaries who are rejoicing so much over the Democratic losses in Kentucky, seem to forget one fact. This was the first time the colored population voted at a general election. So far, therefore, from being a matter of rejoicing on the part of Republicans, we think the increase is far below what should have been expected, when we consider the large number of colored residents in the State, most of whom were expected to vote the Republican ticket.—*Evening Mail.*

The above is all very fair in the *Mail*, which by the way, comes nearer to what it proposes to be, a strictly independent journal, than any other in this city. But we are not sure that the Democracy have met with any losses from last year. Let us wait until the returns are all in.

IF the Welsh are to have at least three of the most valuable offices in Allegheny county for their seven hundred and forty-three votes, how many should the colored population get? As yet we have not heard of any disposition to acknowledge their services.

THE RADICAL FAMILY IN PHILADELPHIA.

There are some disorders that are certainly cured by reason of their own excesses. It would almost seem that this is destined to be the ultimate remedy for the affliction of Radicalism that for years has festered in the body politic.

Perhaps the most prominent instance of corruption overreaching itself, that has been presented this year, is in Philadelphia with the Radical party. The leaders believing themselves to be impregnable, at their late convention put men in nomination, who were so notoriously unworthy, that a large portion of the respectable members of the party feel themselves called upon to labor for the defeat of the regular ticket.

Three of the leading Radical papers of the city, the *Bulletin*, the *Inquirer*, and the *North American*, came out in the most uncompromising way in opposition to the ticket, while scarcely a paper supports it without reservations of some kind.

We take it for granted that the men composing the Philadelphia Radical ticket must be extraordinarially corrupt, or this opposition would not be called up. The *Bulletin* says that before the assembling of the Convention to put candidates in nomination, it warned the leaders of the party that they must not nominate the miserable corrupt party hacks who were seeking for office, otherwise it would feel compelled to oppose their election. But it would seem that its warning was not heeded, and the very men who were the least fitted for the offices were put in nomination by the Ring. The *Bulletin* in speaking of the way things were "set up" by the Ring says "it had been decided that these persons should be nominated, and the conventions obeyed their masters, believing that the opposition would die out, and that party discipline would impel Republicans to vote the whole ticket, without regard to the character of the candidates, but simply because it was the Republican ticket. "That game," says the *Bulletin* "had been played often before, and it won; but it must be plainly apparent to every intelligent man that it cannot be played again successfully, despite the fact that the organs of the Ring are trying very hard, by demonstrating the certain evils of a Democratic victory, to frighten the Republican voters into support of the whole ticket." But the *Bulletin* for one does not propose to be driven into the support of the Ring ticket, it matters not how briskly the party lash may be applied.

Speaking of the personal fitness of the Ring candidates it says:

But here we are, in the face of the fact that a large number of voters declare that rather than permit such a man as Peter A. B. Widener to control the finances of this city; rather than place such a lawyer as C. H. T. Collis at the head of the law department of Philadelphia, they will permit these offices to be held for the time by the Democrats, in the hope that it may warn the gentlemen who supply us with candidates against furnishing us with such very objectionable material another time. And the same determination is avowed in regard to such nominations as those of Messrs. Duffy, Lamon, Albright, and the like, for the Legislature. Now as there is no hope whatever that this great body of voters will change their minds, believing rightfully, as they do, that the sacred duty of a free citizen is to refuse, under any circumstances, to place a corrupt, incompetent or unworthy man in a responsible office; it is altogether reasonable that we should demand that the offensive individuals whose presence has caused this dangerous division in the party should withdraw, so that the party may unite upon acceptable candidates. If high principles are at stake, as the Ring organs claim, and if these men are such pure-minded and disinterested patriots as we are asked to believe, they cannot hesitate in such a crisis to sacrifice themselves for the public good. The people are the masters, and they have an absolute right to require that the objectionable persons shall yield to their wishes, rather than that the whole party shall be dragged against its will into support of men in whom it has no confidence.

When it is reflected that this picture is not drawn by a Democrat, but by a Republican of the straightest sect, one may form an idea of the sort of material that is thrust into responsible offices by the Radical leaders who whip their followers into the support of the ticket, without allowing them to consider for a moment the worth or character of the men for whom they are voting.

The *Bulletin* hits the nail upon the head exactly when it says that "because we have had abominably bad candidates forced upon us by pre-arranged conventions we have suffered great injury in the past, and the popular determination is, that it is quite time danger from such a source should be avoided. The disaster will not be any more unpleasant because it comes from a resolution not to support bad men in the first place, than if it is at some future time the result of popular disgust with the dishonesty and incompetency of such men when they have obtained control of the government." What a commentary this is upon the Radical party generally, and the Philadelphia Ring in particular. Party leaders must have but little respect for public morality, or honest men's opinions when they put men forward for office, who are so objectionable in every way, that the honest and fair-minded men of their own party must thus vigorously protest against their election, and appeal to the people to save the city from the shame and disgrace that must necessarily follow their election.

What a remarkable contrast there is between the Radical Ring ticket of Philadelphia and the Democratic candidates. No one proposes to dispute the honesty or character of the men comprising the Democratic ticket, but all admit their entire fitness for the possitions to which they aspire. It remains to be seen whether the voters of Philadelphia will be independent enough to break their party shackels, put down corrupt men and elect honest ones to office. It would seem almost impossible that men should be elected to office whose fitness and honesty are vouched for by none, especially over men whose integrity stands unimpreached. Good citizens can only hope that honesty will triumph over the machinations of the Ring.

RAILROAD TARIFFS.

The Pennsylvania Road on the 28th of July, adopted the following schedule of freight tariffs, from New York to the points named:

	Classes.				Special.
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	
Bloomington	55	55	55	50	37
Chicago	45	45	45	40	27
Cincinnati	40	40	40	40	30
Cairo	65	65	65	57	45
Columbus	40	40	30	35	25
Dayton	40	40	40	30	30
Evansville	60	60	60	50	37
Fort Wayne	45	45	45	30	22
Grand Rapids	45	45	45	40	22
Indianapolis	45	45	45	40	22
Keokuk	65	65	65	65	50
Kalamazoo	45	45	45	40	22
Louisville	56	56	56	53	37
Logansport	45	45	45	42	30
Lafayette	48	48	48	44	33
Memphis	86	82	77	69	55
Nashville	74	72	69	63	50
Newark	40	40	40	35	25
Pittsburgh	40	40	38	34	25
Peoria	53	53	53	50	37
Quincy	60	60	60	60	45
Richmond	40	40	40	40	30
St. Louis	60	60	60	60	45
Terre Haute	50	50	50	45	37

Prior to the 28th, freights had been based upon the tariff of one dollar per hundred weight between Chicago and New York with corresponding figures for intermediate points. When the Pennsylvania Central reduced its rates, all competing roads adopted the same schedule.

The above figures, it is said, are the lowest rates at which the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio roads will carry freights, although it is believed that the Erie road will make concessions upon these figures to large shippers.

MORE RADICAL HONESTY.

Mr. WILLIAM P. WOOD, of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department of the Government, has published a card in which he shows up the way in which Mr. BOUTWELL has been managing the financial affairs of the Government. In addition to the points made below by Mr. WOOD, he further intimates that Secretary BOUTWELL will be shown to deserve the stigma of defalcation in connection with the large amount of money, $2,256,000 remaining against his name as Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and unaccounted for in the books of that bureau.

Now that the Radical newspapers are in practice howling about frauds, let them unearth Mr. BOUTWELL'S deeds of omission and commission, and help the Democratic press of the country to show up the millions upon millions of dollars of the people's taxes that have been swallowed up in the vortex of partisan corruption at Washington.

But Mr. WOOD is a Radical showing up malpractices, and we prefer to give his version of the case in his own language. He proposes to make a complete expose of the secret workings of the Treasury in which he will establish the following facts:

First—That there are millions of dollars of government bonds which have been or are now in daily progress of exchange and redemption, while the true owners are receiving the interest due on said bonds. The identical bonds on which such interest is being drawn have been redeemed or exchanged by the government under Secretary Boutwell, as also his predecessors, through the connivance of unscrupulous bankers and ignorant and corrupt officials of the government, by erasures and fictitious numbering of genuine bonds, the result of which will be that the creditors of the government will either have to suffer the loss of their bonds or be relieved from loss by some special act of Congress, in which case the government will be the loser of thousands and thousands of dollars on the article of registered bonds alone.

Second—It will be shown that the paper transactions of the Treasury Department are of such character they will not bear a fair examination without exhibiting the Secretary's ignorance of the subject or his connivance at the glaring frauds or favoritism which has been in practice under his administration of the department. He will also show that fibre paper for bank-note or other purposes as a preventive against counterfeiting is a delusive theory which will be established by statistics, details, and mechanical experience. It will also be proven that the Hon. Secretary disposed of the valuable paper making machinery of the government at one-fourth its original cost, and at less than one-half the sum offered for the machinery by parties not his favorites.

Third—That through George S. Boutwell's want of manliness he stoops to petty, mean resorts to defame those around him who do not volunteer subservience to his dictation, indifferent himself as to whether such dictations are in accordance with law or otherwise, and such examples will be given as should make every honorable man detest the political demagogue who now presides over the Treasury Department.

Fourth—A synopsis of his clerical, mercantile, and political history will be given, as well as his career as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and by examples an inquiry will be submitted to know in what other light than a defaulter to the government the now Secretary Boutwell can be regarded because of the amount expended, malappropriated, or purloined, equal in amount to between two and three millions dollars, during his administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and which remains unsettled to the present day.

Mr. WOOD closes his cummunication as follows:

During the interval I may forward a communication to General Pleasanton, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, inquiring of him under what law and from what specially appropriated funds I am to be paid the amount conditioned by virtue of the commission and written agreement which I now hold from Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, it being a well known fact that Congress refused to pass a bill giving him authority as the Secretary of the Treasury to make conditions in such cases. I will enclose in the said communication of inquiry the original commission to myself from the Groton financier, by which the Commissioner may comprehend the reasons for the interest taken in that specialty, and with the explanations and proof I will further show the unblushing hypocrisy and sneaking treachery of the man who, unfortunately for the country is now desirous of running the Treasury Department as if he owned the whole concern.

THE Connecticut legislature has again refused to permit the redistricting of the State with a view to equalizing the senatorial districts. The strict party vote by which the proposition was defeated in the house shows the cause of this refusal to reform an abuse. Connecticut offers the most disgraceful illustration of the rotten borough system that we have in this country. Its Legislature is a mockery of the principle of popular representation. Take, for instance, the case of the First senatorial district, with 59,000 inhabitants, and that of the Twenty-first, with a population of less than 9,000. Each district has the same weight in the Senate. Other discrepancies of equal atrocity exist throughout the State. In the lower house the case is the same. Cities with 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants are allowed only the same number of representatives as villages of 400 and 500. In this which has enabled the Legislature, year after year, to violate the will of the people, to install a governor who was not elected, and to refuse reforms for which the people clamor. Efforts are made every year to procure a redistricting of the State according to population; but as the rotten boroughs generally return Radicals, these attempts invariably end as this last. It is a shameful condition of things for a pretended Republican State.

A SINGLE fact illustrates the sad history of pillage and villainy to which South Carolina has been subjected. The Speaker of the Radical House of Representatives is one F. J. MOSES, who with his own hands pulled down the stars and stripes from the flag-staff at Fort Sumter. Such a venal renegade as he is, of course, was fit to be the leader of the "Loyal" League, and the chosen plunderer of the State. The Legislature adjourned during the last day of the session to attend a race, at which this "loyal" Speaker had entered a horse—for the scallawags and carpet-baggers all keep horses and sport diamond pins at the expense of the State. MOSES lost a stake of $1,000, and when the Legislature reassembled in the evening, filled with whiskey and "moral ideas," they put that sum in the appropriation bill, by way of compliment to the gifted presiding officer!

AN election was held in Middlesex county, New Jersey, the other day, to fill a vacancy in the office of Sheriff, which resulted in a splendid Democratic victory. Last year the county elected the Radical ticket by several hundred majority. The majority for the Democratic candidate at the election just held is over four hundred.

THE editor of the *Chronicle* acknowledges the receipt of a "bull purp" from his friend TOM M'CLELLAND, of Philadelphia. It is whispered that it is the identical Cleveland cur that was sent to USELESS marked C. O. D., and which the Present-Taker refused to accept unless the bestower paid the express charges.

THE Mormons of Salt Lake are making extensive preparations to receive President GRANT. The New York *Sun* says an elder who is looking for an appointment proposes to present him with a wife.

For The Post.]

Give Us a Full Ticket.

I am pleased to find "Allegheny" calling attention to the movement of some few by which it is hoped to give the Democracy of this county an incomplete ticket and thereby elect a Radical Commissioner. Let us nominate a full ticket, which include two Commissioners. There is no glory in the electing either M'Gunnigle or Dilworth—our mission is to defeat them, and the first step toward accomplishing this, is in the convention nominating two good men.

SOUTH SIDE.

Severe, But Just.

Comparing the present corrupt occupant of the Presidential office with some of his predecessors the N. Y. *Sun* says:

Jefferson died poor, and Monroe was indebted to charity for the stone that bore his epitaph. To think of *our* President dying poor! Let the admirers of Grant rest assured that no such calamity awaits his final exit, if it can be averted by the laying in of a large supply of lands, tenements, houses, bonds, stocks, plate, horses, carriages, and other valuables, the gifts of grateful officeholders, and of hungry expectants who await his re-election to thrust their hands into the treasury.

On the 3d of March, just before he ascended the capital steps to take the oath of office, Grant accepted a gift of $64,000. On the 5th of March, with the pledge of his inaugural lingering on his lips, he appointed the largest contributor to this fund Secretary of the Treasury, and the two most active agents in raising it Sub-Treasurer and Collector of the Customs at New York.

Jefferson, with an instinctive sense of propriety befitting the high station of President, refused, during his eight years' term, to appoint any of his relations to office, however worthy and eminent. Grant in the first two years of his term has opened the way for forty-one or more of his relations to thrust their vulgar noses into the public crib. Does not such a President befoul the chair once filled by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson?

If these things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? When the root rots, do we wonder that the foliage dies? When the Executive Mansion at Washington is converted into an exchange for the barter and sale of offices and contracts, do we marvel that the minor departments of the national Government are nests of roguery, that the State Legislatures are sinks of corruption, and that city municipalities are dishonestly administered? Were Grant driven from the White House with the brand of infamy on his brow, we might hope that the mark like the characters traced on the wall before the Eastern ruler, might deter others from the commission of offenses against official propriety and integrity.

THE OLD WORLD.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Centennial Celebration of the Birthday of the Great English Novelist in the Place of His Nativity and Elsewhere in Scotland—Edinburg Alive With Flags, Music and Memorial Insignia—Grand Banquet Presided Over by Earl Dalkeith, Head of the Scott Family—Congratulatory Telegram to the American People.

EDINBURG, August 9.—To-day has been a general holiday, and the city is yet so alive with festivities that the streets are impassible. It is thought that a quarter of a million of strangers are in town. Scotch airs were chimed by the bells of all the churches and salutes fired at daylight, noon and sunset in various parts of the city. The celebration, inaugurated by a Centeniary Committee of the City Council and the general public, consists of a banquet in the Corn Exchange, loan exhibition and public procession. The procession, which was of immense length, started at noon, accompanied by bands dressed to represent the characters in Scott's novels, and marched through the principal streets of the city. His monuments were festooned with evergreens and flowers, the American flag and the motto of the Scott family, "watch well," were displayed everywhere.

The Earl of Dalkeith, the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch, the head of the Scott family, presided at the banquet which was set down to at six o'clock in the evening in an immense building which was decorated with flags and portraits and which seated one thousand guests. The toasts included "The Queen," "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott." "The City of Edinburgh," "Abbotsford," "The University of Edinburg," and "Sister Celebrations." The replies to the toasts were made by the Dean of Westminister, Baron Lawrence, Sir John Bernard Berke, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Jeroiswoode, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Hugh Crawford Pallike and the Lord Provost, Right Hon. Wm. Law.

Similar celebrations were held at Glasgow and Aberdeen.

Earl Dalkeith forwarded from the banquet hall various complimentary messages to America and elsewhere throughout the world to which many complimentary replies were received.

Races took place during the afternoon for the Waverly handicap, the centinery gift and the Abbotsford goblet. All time honored Scotch games were also played and participated in by many athletes of the country.

The theatres will play for several days exclusively Scotch dramas.

The weather though hot was delightful throughout the day.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The following dispatch was received to-day, August 9th:

Hon. Earl Dalkeith, Edinburg, to His Excellency U. S. Grant, President United States, Washington, D. C.:

The proceedings of the national celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, in this city of his birth, are on the eve of beginning. Many distinguished Americans have accepted our invitations. We offer our congratulations to the American people through their President, Gen. Grant, himself of Scotch descent. May a lasting friendship unite them and us. An answer by return, to be read at the national festival is earnestly requested in the name, and by the authority of the committee.

(Signed.) USHER,
Secretary, Edinburg.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Riots—Only a Small Affair—Great Gallantry of the Police—They Display Their Powers on Women and Small Boys—Forty-Seven Persons Reported Shot in Custody.

LONDON, August 7.—A great riot occurred at Dublin yesterday. The Board of Public Works prohibited the Fenian amnesty meeting organized by Smyth, the member from West Meath, Sullivan, the editor of the *Nation*, and O'Byrne, editor of the *Irishman*. Notwithstanding at four o'clock P. M., vast crowds of men, women and children assembled around Wellington Monument, Phoenix Park, three hundred yards from Vice Regal Lodge, where the Royal party were staying. A large force of police were held in reserve. The procession was formed with Smyth, Sullivan, and Nolan at the head and five hundred men wearing green uniforms and mounted. The meeting was opened, when the Superintendent of Police advanced. The people groaned and hissed the Superintendent, showed a determination to break up the meeting was knocked down. The police then rushed upon them, when a frightful fight ensued. The officers drew their weapons and felled people by scores. The conflict growing hotter, stones were thrown, and sticks plied by the mob. Women and children were trampled under foot and injured. The riot lasted about half an hour. Forty-seven persons are known to have been wounded, many seriously. Smythe, Sullivan and Nolan were badly hurt. Many of the police received severe bruises. The hospitals are full of injured. There is great excitement throughout the city, and the police are attacked repeatedly. Eventually order was restored. The leaders of the meeting are to be prosecuted. During the riot the military were prepared, but were not called out. The fighting extended all the length of the quay. Every window showing the flag of honor and loyalty was smashed.

A dispatch from Dublin to-day says that the city is quiet. Several places visited by the royal party were gutted on Sunday by the mob. The hospital is full of wounded.

GERMANY.

Proposed New Departure in Catholicism.

LONDON, August 9.—A meeting was held at Heidelberg on Sunday to take measures for the foundation of a Church of Germany. Forty delegates were present, coming from various parts of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the new Church. Its main points will be the principles of the Council of Constance, of 1314; subordination of the Pope to the Council; separation of Church and State; participation of laymen in the management of the Church; free election of Bishops; communal election of Pastors; modification of the Confessional. The delegates are divided in opinion as to whether the Church should acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. The committee were instructed to submit their report for ratification at the meeting to be held at Munich in September.

CRIME.

A Hoosier Steals One Hundred Watches.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—D. H. Krouse a jeweller of North Wales, Bucks county, was robbed last night. A box containing about one hundred watches were taken from his hotel, as is supposed, by a hoosier named Rooke, who has fled.

OLD KAINTUCK.

TRUE TO HER HISTORY!

DEMOCRACY GLORIOUSLY TRIUMPHANT

LESLIE ELECTED GOVERNOR

BY FROM 20,000 TO 30,000 MAJORITY

A BLOW AT GRANT AND CORRUPTION

CINCINNATI, August 7.—The midnigh returns from the Kentucky elections are very meagre. It is probable that the Democratic State ticket has been elected by reduced majorities.

Glasgow Junction—At the close of the polls the vote stood: Leslie 161; Harlan 81.

Mumfordsville—Leslie 283; Harlan 221.

Shelby City—Leslie 147; Harlan 53.

Lebanon—Leslie 447; Harlan 442.

Brandenberg—State ticket, Democratic majority, 83.

West Point—Leslie 48; Harlan 43.

Rock Haven—The vote at Garrettstown precinct, Madison county, at the close of the polls stood: Leslie 275; Harlan 34.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The election in this city passed off quietly. The vote was slightly less than the average. Partial returns indicate Leslie's majority in the city something over 3,000. Reports from all but twelve precincts outside give Leslie 6,100 and Harlan 3,625. Another report, claiming to be from all but one precinct, gives Leslie 8,479 and Harlan 4,848. Full returns cannot be given, but Leslie's majority will not be much if any less than above stated.

Hon. D. W. Voorhes and Hon. E. S. Alvord, of Indiana, left this afternoon for Indianapolis.

There is a rumor of a fight at Frankfort and one man said to be killed, but we have received no particulars.

Later—With three precincts to hear from in the city Leslie has 7,539, Harlan 4,117.

Shelbyville—In this place, at the close of the polls, Harlan stood, 477; Leslie, 429.

The Democratic majority in Shelby county will be probably reduced from 1,000 to 400.

Bowling Green Precinct—Leslie, 18; Harlan, 759.

Munfordsville—Leslie, 283; Harlan ticket, 221.

Shelby City—Democrat, 157; Republican, 155.

Lebanon—Leslie, 447, Harlan, 442.

Stevensport—At the close of the polls the vote stood as follows: For Governor Harlan, 72; Leslie, 58.

Owensboro—At the close of the polls in both precincts the vote for Leslie was 1,136; Harlan, 610.

Hasse Cove, Hart county—The vote at the close of the polls stood as follows: Leslie 139; Harlan, 154.

Howesville—Leslie, 381; Harlan 129.

Louisville—The Democratic majority in Lincoln county is about 500.

Elizabethtown—Harlan, 384; Leslie, 444.

Litchfield, Grayson county—Leslie's majority, 245.

Frankfort—Leslie's majority in the city and county is 600—a Democratic gain.

Henderson—Leslie will carry the county by a majority of from 500 to 600.

Louisville—The total vote of the city is 12,949, which is fully the average vote. Of this Leslie received 8,295 and Harlan 4,657. Leslie's majority in the city is 3,721. Harlan ran slightly ahead of his ticket. All the Democratic candidates for the Legistature are elected.

The Republicans concede Leslie's election by about 20,000 majority.

Lagrange—Leslie, 190; Harlan, 110.

Campbellsburg—Leslie, 88; Harlan 53.

Paris—This city has been in a state of excitement since noon to-day. About one this afternoon a difficulty occurred between a Republican and a Democrat. During the excitement two shots were fired by an unknown party, one shot taking effect in the face of Deputy Marshal Dillon, inflicting a painful and dangerous wound. The negroes immediately rushed home and armed themselves with guns, &c., and came back. The whites also procured arms and it was only by great exertions and firmness on the part of the mayor and others that much bloodshed was prevented. During the excitement some one telegraphed for soldiers and a platoon of ten were sent from Lexington to restore order. Their services were not however, required all being quiet by the time they arrived. The vote in the city stood for Representatives: Henderson, Republican, 808; Clay, Democrat, 723.

The vote for Governor will not be counted to-night.

New Carlisle—Harlan, 227; Leslie, 150.

Sparta—Leslie, 48; Harlan, 11.

Walton—Leslie, 101; Harlan, 40.

Covington—Leslie, Democrat for Governor, received 329 majority over Harlan.

Guthrie—Leslie, 53; Harlan, 27. The Democratic ticket was elected.

Allinsville—Leslie, 14; Harlan, 76.

Paducah—Leslie, 490; Harlan, 268. The Republicans are jubilant over their victory in this place.

Hopkinsville—At this precinct Harlan stood 722, Leslie, 472.

Elizabethtown—Two districts give Leslie 63 majority.

Later.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The Democratic majority in the State is variously estimated here at from 20,000 to 30,000.

Midway—Leslie 256; Harlan 172.

Christiansburg—3 o'clock, p. m.—Leslie 213; Harlan 60.

Jacksonville—Noon—Leslie 72; Harlan 19.

Eminence—Leslie 240; Harlan 78.

Madisonville, Hopkins county—Leslie's majority at the close of the polls in Madisonville was 17; in the county the majority was 1,700.

Crab Orchard—The following is the vote in the precints: Leslie, 171; Harlan 138.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1871.

Hon. Charles F. Adams Accepts.

The report recently circulated that Hon. Charles Francis Adams has declined the appointment of arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington is incorrect. The President to-day received a telegram from him informing him of its acceptance.

Ulysses off for Long Branch.

Official information has been received that the Kuklux act of Congress is being enforced in the South with more success than anticipated.

Under instructions from executive authority there was no formal meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The President left this morning for Long Branch.

Pleasonton Suspended—Douglass Commissioner ad Interim.

To-day the President sent to General Pleasonton the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 8, 1871.

You are hereby suspended from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue in accordance with the terms of the act approved April 5 A. D. 1869, to amend an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices passed March 2d, 1867, and subject to all provisions of law applicable thereto.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

To Pleasonton.

On receiving the notification Pleasonton vacated the office, leaving for his successor the following note:

To J. W. Douglas, First Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau:

SIR:—Having this day been suspended from this office by the President, I turn the same over to you.

Respectfully,
(Signed.) A. PLEASONTON.

Douglas immediately entered upon the duties of the office and received the congratulations of his friends.

Pleasonton is suspended until the end of the next session of the Senate, and Douglas is to perform the duties of the office meantime.

Pleasonton's Plea for Sticking.

The President this morning received the following letter from Gen. Pleasonton:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER INT. REV.
WASHINGTON, August 8.

MR. PRESIDENT:—In answer to your request, transmitted through General Porter last evening that I should tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I can only reply that, under ordinary circumstances nothing would give me greater pleasure than to accede to any request you might make of this kind, but the cause of this request was stated to be the difference existing between the Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell and myself as regards the government and management of the Internal Revenue. Boutwell claims powers which under the laws of Congres are vested solely in the Commissioner.

The question is therefore purely a legal one, and Presidents of our Government have been accustomed to have such questions, when appealed to the President, referred to the law officer of the Government for his opinion, and upon which the President would base his decision. This course was pursued by Presidents Jackson, Tyler, Pierce, Van Buren, Fillmore, and others, and has been the uniform practice of the Government. Knowing these facts, and believing this to be the proper way to settle any difference of views as regards the law which may exist between the secretary and the Commissioner, I addressed you a communication some time since, making an appeal for your decision as to the powers of the Commissioner under the Act of July 20, 1868. This appeal, as I understood it, is not to be entertained, but the subject is to be treated rather as a personal difference between the Secretary and myself.

In this connection, it is proper to add that the personal conduct of the Secretary has been such as to present the tender of my resignation until some opportunity is granted me vindicating my administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In justice to the public interests placed under my charge, and the importance to the taxpayers of a proper solution of these questions, I most respectfully decline to tender you my resignation, and trusting that it will not be inappropriate if I again suggest that your present determination be reconsidered, and an investigation of the matter of difference between the Secretary and myself be referred to the Attorney General for his legal opinion.

With Respect,
(signed) A. PLEASONTON,
Commissioner.

This letter was accompanied by a private note from Pleasonton, expressive, it is said, of his devotion, friendship and support of the President in future. Within two hours of the receipt of Pleasonton's note, the President sent to him a notification of his suspension. The immediate causes assigned in official quarters for the suspension are, that the Internal Revenue was not collected with efficiency; that Pleasonton reversed the ruling of his predecessors in several important particulars, and made decisions, the effect of which was unnecessarily to lessen the public receipts, acting independently of and not consulting with his superior officers as to these and other matters of administration, and that the change was necessary in order that there would be harmony in the working of the Treasury Department.

Postal Convention With Germany.

A letter was received to-day at the Post-office Department from Dr. MacMunald, at Berlin, stating that he has negotiated a convention with the Government of Germany for an interchange of postal money orders between that empire and the United States. The treaty will not take effect until October 1, 1872, owing to the fact that the German authorities are required to give one year's notice to the North German Lloyd's Steamship Company.

JUDGE LYNCH.

Two Negro Prisoners Taken From the Frankfort, Ky., Jail by Masked Men and Hung.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—About two o'clock this morning a body of about two hundred armed and masked men went to the jail in Frankfort and demanded the keys. The State guard, who had been on duty there, had gone, all disorder being supposed to be over. The jailor was compelled men entered the jail, took who committed the rape on a few days since, and also ington, said to be the one who fired the first shot in the riot there yesterday, in which a white man was killed. They took these negroes about half a mile from the jail and hung them. Great excitement prevails in the community in regard to the turbulent scenes yesterday evening and the lynching outrages this morning, but no further violence is anticipated.

THE STORM KING.

Fearful Havoc in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, August 8.—A terrible tornado, moving from East to West, passed over Winnecoune, Wisconsin, last night. A boom on Wo five miles above Winnecoune c fifty million feet of logs was br The steamer Star was capsized and Captain George Smith was drowned. of the raftsmen was also drowned. aft houses were blown over a etely demolished. Thousands of anes were broken. Thirty chim blown down. Grain in the s attered over the fields. The corn is flat. The lumber interest suffe ss. The Roman ch in Cranville Wisconsin, royed by the storm.

Another Brooklyn.

The thunder storm last night caused considerable Brooklyn stable, which was standing, burning it with seven ses.

CONCORD, N. H., August 9.—N. W. Gore, ex-Secretary of State, died last evening of chronic dyspepsia.

POLITICAL.

Split of Louisiana Radicals.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—At an early hour this morning a large crowd of whites and blacks assembled around the Custom House building, where the Republican convention was ordered to convene. About 9 o'clock two companies of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, with two Gattlin guns, under command of Captain Smith, arrived. The troops marched in and stacked arms in the hall at the head of the steps from Canal street entrance. A large number of Deputy United States Marshals closely guarded every entrance to the Custom House. No one was permitted to enter without a ticket from Marshal Packard. At half past ten Governor Warmouth, accompanied by General Campbell, Senator Pinchbeck and about eighty followers, some with and without tickets, entered the building and endeavored to pass through the hall, but were stopped by the Deputy Marshal who informed them no one was permitted to pass until the hour for opening the convention. Gov. Warmouth expressed his indignation and mounting a chair said:

"Having been refused admittance to the hall designated by the Central Committee for holding the Convention, I now propose we adjourn to Turners Hall and hold the Convention."

The speech was received with cheers and a few hisses. Warmouth descended from the chair, proceeded to and entered his carriage. The crowd took out the horses from the carriage and dragged it triumphantly through the streets to Turner's Hall.

At twelve o'clock the Convention here was called to order.

Mr. Masters, of Carrol parish, was elected Temporary Chairman.

Gov. Warmouth, Messrs. Pinchbeck, Campbell and Judge Debble denounced the United States officers, Debble characterizing the Custom House Convention as as a body of Administration favorites, guarded by bayonets and lawless tyranny.

Mr. Pinchbeck said:

"Is it possible that we are to be put down by the Government which we have sustained? If that be the case, the sooner this Government is torn down and a monarchy built upon its ruins the better."

Permanent organization was made with Mr. Pinchbeck as President.

The Convention then adjourned untill half-past seven this evening, to meet at Turner's Hall.

Packard called the Custom House Convention to order at twelve o'clock.

Trouble over Pleasonton's Suspension.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Pleasonton's removal elicits considerable commotion in political and business circles. Many heavy business men and brokers regret the necessity which led to the present course, as among this class the Commission has strong supporters on account of his efforts for the repeal of the income tax last winter. There are statements made in semi-official quarters that Pleasonton's friends will make vigorous efforts to vindicate the action taken by him and will endeavoa to enlist congressional influence in his behalf.

Wendell Phillips and Ben. Butler Playing Fast and Loose with the Massachusetts Labor Reformers.

BOSTON, August 9.—The Labor Reform State Central Committee met this afternoon to determine the time and place of holding the State Convention. A lengthy discussion followed in which Wendell Phillips participated and advised the Committee to wait till the other parties had acted.

The Chairman asked Mr. Phillips if he would accept the nomination for Governor if tendered by the State Reform party, to which Mr. Phillips replied he would not; that the party could take up a better man if they play their cards well and draw more strength out of both parties.

In answer to the question whether General Butler would take the nomination in advance of the Republican Convention, Mr. Cummings said that General Butler agreed with the party in its ideas, but had given no pledges directly or indirectly to secure the Labor nomination.

He asked Butler what he would do if the State Committee sent him a letter, to which he replied that he should not answer it, and he added "It makes no difference what you do in your Convention or who you nominate, I take your platform."

A motion to postpone action until after the other Conventions were held prevailed, and the Committee adjourned to meet on the 30th instant.

Nominations of Pennsylvania Temperance Convention for State Offices.

HARRISBURG, August 9.—The State Temperance Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, met this morning. James Black, of Lancaster, was elected chairman, and a strong resolution was adopted.

Bar Spangler, of Lancaster, was nominated for Auditor General, and Hon. E. A. Wheeler, of Mercer county for Surveyor General.

New Jersey Democratic Gubernatorial Convention.

NEWARK N. J. August 9.—The New York Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a Candidate for Governor has been called to meet in Trenton on Wednesday, September 30th.

Grant's Pets Fighting the Pentonites.

NEW YORK, August 8.—There was some excitement among politicians to-day over the changes made at the navy yard. The outs are in each case known as the Morgan-Fenton Republicans, and the changes made are said to be the result of the fight going on for places on the State Central Committee.

Boston Young Democracy.

BOSTON, August 8.—The Young Men's Democratic Club met last night and adopted an address to be issued to the Young Democracy of the State. It calls upon them to organize into clubs and look out for their rights, especially in the nomination of delegates to the State Convention. The address approves of the new departure. No formal discussion on the merits of the gubernatorial candidates took place.

Judicial Election in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—The election here to-day for county judges and auditor passed off quietly. Charles Speck, Democrat, for presiding justice, has about fifteen hundred majority in the city. The county will probably run it up to eighteen hundred.

Wm. H. Heath, Republican, for auditor, has between seven and eight hundred majority in the city

The District Judges from the city, Jno. H. Fisse and Phillip Stremmel, Republicans, are elected and John D. Fenney and John Bussey, Democrat.

There are not enough returns from the county districts to determine the result but it is probable that Jos. L. Hyatt, Democrat, and Robert Allen, Republican, are elected.

BANGOR, Me., August 8.—The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held their annual session in this city to-day. Most of the lodges and encampments in the State were well represented, and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

THE WESTFIELD INQUIRY.

A Witness Says the Engineer was in the Gentlemen's Cabin Sitting in a Chair and Having His Eyes Shut at the Time of the Explosion—Another Adjournment.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Westfield is being fitted up to be in readiness to resume her trips in two weeks.

John Watson died yesterday from wounds received at the explosion of the Westfield Twenty-three patients are yet in the hospital.

The Coroner's inquest opened to-day.

Julius Raymond testified that his father was killed by the explosion. He was certain he was the only person in the engineer's room for about ten minutes before the explosion. He observed the steam gauge just before the explosion, but did not notice what the figures presented.

Robert Gillan and Charles Ethrick, passengers on the Westfield, testified that they heard no steam blown off.

Thomas Flack was about one hundred yards from the boat at the time of the explosion; did not hear any steam blown off; had occasionally seen Engineer Robinson on the boat or on the slip; did not see him on that day.

Michael J. Melan, passenger, says the engineer was on board; his eyes were closed and his back against the gentlemen's cabin in the forward part of the boat; his feet were on the seat; this was about five minutes before the explosion; the engineer was about seventy-five feet from the engine room; recognized the engineer since; am sure it was the same man he saw asleep; saw him at the investigation to-day.

NEGRO OUTLAWS.

Take Possession of an Excursion Train and Inaugurate a Graed Riot—Unsuccessful Pursuit by a Sheriff's Posse.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 7.—A party of negroes, returning from an excursion on the Savannah, Seaboard and Skidaway Railroad took possession of the cars, detached them near Soudfiy Station and commenced fighting among themselves. One negro is reported killed. The remainig cars with a large number of ladies on board came to this city. The negroes have possession of the road. The Sheriff's party which went out last night to arrest the negro outlaws returned this morning. They found that the negroes had abandoned the captured cars and taken to a woods leaving their women and children in the cars. The latter were brought to this city, and allowed to return to their homes. No arrests were made.

THE STORM KING.

Fearful Destruction Around Albion, Wis.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from Albion, Wisconsin, says that on the 21st ult., a terrible hail storm prevailed in that vicinity the previous day. The great hail stones rained down in a tremendous shower, some of them being as large as hen eggs, while some report them to be two and a half inches through. In some places the ground was covered sufficiently to run sleighs. The window glass suffered a general smash. Persons were hail struck instead of sun-struck. The storm had a fearful wind with it, laying corn as flat as if it had been rolled. It blew down several barns and tobacco sheds, leaving the ground covered with oak leaves and fine-cut tobacco. Most of the tobacco fields that it passed over were completely ruined, and others suffered severely form the wind and hail. The damage is estimated at $250,000.

THE TURF.

Coming Grand Exhibition at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, August 9.—There are one hundred and thirteen entries of horses for the great National Exhibition at the National Park, Kalamazoo, Mich., to be August 15, 7 and 18. The very liberal offer of thirty thousand dollars premiums has brought out the best horses in the country. There are ten entries in the ten thousand dollar purse. In the six thousand dollar purse open to all—there are six entries, among which are Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and American Girl. Very liberal railroad arrangements have been made with all the railroads in the States, also, with the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, extending east to Albany. Ample accommodations have been provided for exhibitors and the public generally.

OHIO NEWS.

GEN NOYES, the Radical candidate for Governor, is to speak in Coshocton on September 15th. The *Democrat*, of that town, intimates that less "noyes" would suit the majority of the people there.

OUR Radical friends opened their campaign here on Tuesday last, by the celebration of negro emancipation in the West Indies, by the *British* Government! Rather rough on Uncle Sam.—*Zanesville Signal.*

THE question of a street railroad in Mansfield is being agitated. The Richland *Spirit and Banner* says: "The project as yet has taken no definite shape; but from the character of those canvassing the scheme, there is a strong probability of the road being built."

THE National Camp Meeting being held at Urbana is the largest gathering of the kind ever seen in the country. It is estimated that from 15 to 25,000 people are present.

ANDREWS & HITCHCOCK struck a seven foot vein of coal on the Foster farm, this township, Wednesday of this week, at a depth of 224 feet.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Bucks county, met at Doylestown on Saturday last. The new rules for the government of political matters in the county and the making of nominations was adopted. It was

Resolved, That the County Meeting be held at Doylestown, on Monday, the 4th of September, and the delegate elections to be holden on Saturday the 2d of September, between the hours of four and eight o'clock, P. M.—at the usual places of holding the same.

GRASS hoppers and potato bugs are doing much damage in some parts of our county. Like Radical office holders, they are great nuisances, eating out the substance of the people.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mine Hill Gap informs us that the wife of Mr. William Lynch on Tuesday morning at five o'clock, presented her husband with three babies two living and sprightly, the other dead. The father jubilant and the house overflows with visitors. The dead one is a girl, the others a girl and boys.—*Pottsville Standard.*

MEDICAL.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED!

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in this world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were not this the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfill the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED

First of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principles of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for inebriating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

In all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable elements of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

Cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed, but in that most generally prevalent and distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALLED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

Dr. Hoofland's German Tonic

Has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well known Tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavores as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines, in modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The so id extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spiritaous agent of the purest quality. In cases of lanc or or excessive debility, where the system appears to ha e become exhausted of i s energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

Acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thorough, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, plead readily to its potent influences. It gives the invalid a new and strong r hold upon life, removes the depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS,

Or his invaluable TONIC. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

A perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil quantities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the readers to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is the medicinal virtues of this health giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of Podophyllin Pills constitute a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Stimulating its function and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effects, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and a lmentary system in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

Act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heart-burns, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headach, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance, procured in the south part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefited by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A PASSENGER RAILWAY STORY.

"Registers" and "Spotters" Not a Success.

A great deal has been said for and against patent mechanical contrivances for making conductors toe the mark and turn over their toll, and a great many "tricks" have been tried and failed to effect that object. In the same connection the "spotting"and detective system has not always proved eminently successful, if we may judge from the recent developments in this line in Philadelphia. A few weeks ago, a passenger railway company appointed a "counter" who had the highest recommendations for ability and integrity, with very gratifying results to the company. The money came in fast and stockholders rejoiced. "The spotter" was soon captured by one of the conductors, however, who, for the sum of fifty cents a day, was allowed to steal all he wanted to. Other conductors followed soon after, and in less than a week there was declared a regular daily dividend among them. Those who refused to come down were put off the road for short accounts, when, in fact, they were perfectly honest. This state of things continued until the "spotter" made a business proposition to a friend of the superintendent of the road, who was acting conductor, requesting him to come into the little arrangement, and offering him a large inducement. The conductor declined and reported the facts at the office. The result was that a large number of conductors, including the newly appointed "spotter," were discharged. The story runs that it was afterwards ascertained that the most reliable men on the road had been dismissed on complaint of this enterprising genius.

We predict that all these "cow catcher" contrivances, now sought to be introduced, will fail, and force the really honest and efficient conductors out of the business. The surest way to make a man dishonest is to discount his honesty.

BODY FOUND.

Probable Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon the body of W. P. Graham, who was formerly in the hat business in this city with Wm. Douglas was discovered in the water under the Hand street bridge, by some lads who were at play. Shortly afterwards the hat of the deceased somewhat damaged, was discovered in the water near the Luther boat house some distance above. The deceased had been here on a visit from Chicago, whither he had gone on the death of his wife, and was in very depressed spirits for some time back. Deceased has two sons living in this city with one of whom he had accepted an invitation to take tea yesterday afternoon. Nothing was seen of him from this time till his body was discovered. There is a contusion of about two inches in length between the left eye, and the rim of his hat was considerably bent up on one side. From his actions preceding his death, it is surmised that the deceased committed suicide, but it is only a surmise is nothing is definitely known.

Some papers and memoranda were found on his person and taken charge of by Alderman Neubert. Coroner West empanneled a jury last evening, and after taking some evidence adjourned the inquest over till this afternoon at three o'clock. Deceased was about fifty-five years of age, and was widely known in this community. His funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence of Mr. Aiken, undertaker, on Fourth avenue.

A POST MASTER PULLED.

Charged With Abstracting Letters and Stealing Pension Certificates.

Yesterday morning the United States District Attorney received information of the arrest of N. R. Kemp, station agent and Postmaster at Fairview, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in Luzerne county. The accused was charged with abstracting a pension certificate from the mails and then forging a voucher so that he could obtain the money on the same. The forgery was discovered, and the case was placed in the hands of S. F. Schwartz, special mail agent, to work up. The result of the officer's investigation was the arrest of Kemp, which was effected on Wednesday. The accused was taken before United States Commissioner Hahn, of Wilkesbarre, and was held in $3,000 for a further hearing.

The offense of abstracting letters from the mail, ween committed by a postmaster is one of the most serious known, and in case of conviction, the law fixed the minimum imprisonment at ten years in the penitentiary, and twenty years as the maximum. The maximum imprisonment for forgery in ten years.

CONSOLATION FOR THE STAY AT HOMES.

How to Enjoy "Saratoga," and Do the Summering in Old Smoky.

As there are a great many people anxious to go to Saratoga and other approved watering places for the "invigorating breezes" and mineral tonic waters, we append a recipe for the toiling millions who are unable to go. The recipe is warranted to be O. K. Saratoga, and by following the directions closely all the virtues and tonic properties of the far famed waters may be enjoyed without ever leaving "this dingy village." The following is the receipt:

Take four quarts of sour rain water and shake it well. Then take a pair of bellows and blow it full of wind. Add two ounces of black and tan pepper, four quarts of solar salt, six rusty sign hinges, two old hammers, four gimlets, two old ink bottles, seven horse shoes, some more salt, some pepper, two yards of old clothes line, one old hat lining, four button holes, seven shingles, two lumps of hard coal, one sheet of sand paper, and one chair round. Then blow in it through a straw until bubbles rise on top. Then shake it till it looks like boiled water. Add a little more salt and bottle up, and if you never drink it, it will taste just like Saratoga Springs water for all the world.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Pimples Removed.

and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hasard & Co., New York

To CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

A Midnight Row.

At about twelve o'clock Saturday night, a serious disturbance arose at a drinking saloon, near Sixth avenue on Liberty street. It appears that a party of eight youths none of whom we are told is over nineteen years of age, assembled at the saloon and got some beer. When it came to settling up accounts it turned out that the cashier of the party was ten cents short of the amount required. The case was stated to the bar-keeper, and it is alleged by some of the boys, with how much truth, that the bar-keeper struck the boy over the head with a handy-billy. The party, alarmed started out and all got out save the one who had fallen short of paying for the drinks. It is stated that he was caught hold of and badly beaten before he could get out. The commotion raised inside the house and outside, was very considerable. One of the boys outside raised the cry that his brother was being killed in the house, and the whole party of boys were crying out against what had been done and was being done. A large crowd collected and a great deal of excitement prevailed. During the commotion, one or two stones were thrown into the bar-room by some persons in the crowd. The police soon appeared, and at the same time the boy who had remained inside was thrust forth, we are told by a man and a woman. Officer Mulvaney was at the place and arrested two of the boys, named James Kinlan and Patrick McClure, and took them to the watch house. The other boys escaped, but were subsequently arrested by officers Kendall and Hatch, sleeping on the steps near the Union Depot. They gave their names as John Nogle, John Doyle, John Warnix, John Finn, Michael Norton and Patrick Graham. Yesterday morning at the hearing, the two first named were fined ten dollars and costs each, and the others five dollars and costs each

Some of the boys threatens to bring suit against the proprietor of the saloon for selling liquor to minors, and also for assault and battery.

Military.

The Heath Zouaves broke up their camp at Hulton on Tuesday, and have returned to their armory at the Rink, where they have resumed their usual drills. Owing to the lateness of the season and the delapidated condition of their finances, the Heaths have given up their proposed Eastern tour for the present. At a meeting of the company, held on Wednesday night, Lieutenant Miller was requested to resign his position, or rather ordered to resign.

The citizens of Canonsburg, having extended an invitation to the Duquesne Greys to visit the town, the Greys have accepted it.

Captain Moore's company of Greys will go on their target excursion on Tuesday. A silver medal will be shot for, and a pleasant excursion is anticipated.

The Cass Cadets, named in honor of Gen. George W. Cass, is a new military company being organized by Capt. W. Murdock, and is progressing finely.

The Heaths will not be accepted in the "Greys Regiment."

At a meeting of Company C, Ardary Zouaves, held on Monday evening July 31st, the following non-commissioned officers were elected; 1st Sergeant, Fred. Hattman; 2d, Charles W. Long; 3d, J. M. Denholm; 4th, Saml. S. Dougherty. 1st Corporal, Wm. Dickey; 2d, Jno. H. Hodil; 3d, Wm. McDade; 4th, Geo W. Davis.

Aquatic.

Ellis Ward, of the famous Ward brothers of New York, and J. J. O'Leary, of Boston, have arranged for a three mile scull race, to take place on Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester, on Wednesday, August 30th, provided the water is smooth for $500 a side, Ward to be allowed $50 for expenses. The Biglins (John and Barney), Henry Coulter, and Joe Kaye, Jr., of Pittsburgh, will represent the States at the approaching Halifax regatta, as already about one-third the sum required ($1000) to defray the expenses of training, boat building and transportation to and from Nova Scotia has been subscribed.

There will be two English crews in the great International race at Halifax this month—the champion Renforths, including himself, Harry Kelly, Robert Chambers and another, and James Taylor's crew, embracing himself, J. A. Saddler, Thomas Windship and Robert Bagnall. Both of these are powerful crews, and the contest promises to be very exciting. The former crew is from the Tyne and the latter from the Thames; the Tyne crew are now at Halifax practising for the regatta.

Store Robbed.

On Friday night, or early Saturday morning, the wholesale liquor store of Daniel Munlawey, corner of Twentieth and Liberty streets was entered by thieves and robbed. The thieves gained entrance through the back door and rummaged at their leisure. They carried away some boxes of cigars, one caddy of tobacco and swept one shelf clean of bottles of wine and liquors, which they carried away, leaving the store. They seemed to have piled boxes and barrels against the railroad wall opposite the store, climed up on them, and gone away by the railroad.

On the same night, three men, perhaps the same, were men loitering in a suspicious manner about a store at the corner of Sixteenth and Penn streets. Finding themselves watched, they went away and were seen no more.

Matrimonial Misery.

Mrs. Mary Wilkinson made information before Deputy Mayor Nicols, charging her husband with assault and battery and surety of the peace. Some time since the husband made an application for divorce, but the court, probably for good and sufficient reasons refused to grant it. The parties consented to live together until Saturday, when another chapter was added to their wedded misery by William indulging in the very undomestic pastime of whipping his wife. During the interview Mrs. W. received an ugly left hander in the face and the result was a black eye. Defendant was arrested, waived a hearing and gave bail for his appearance at court.

Boy Drowned.

Last evening, a lad fourteen years of age, son of J. Zweidinger, the Smithfield street music dealer, was drowned in the Monongahela river, near the coal works of Hays Bros & Co., Mifflin township. The body was recovered shortly afterward by Jacob Boner, a citizen of the vicinity. The body was brought to the city, an inquest held, and a verdict rendered of "accidental drowning."

IN the district court on Saturday morning, T. W. Briggs presented a petition asking to obtain the privilege of building a coal railroad through certain property in Baldwin township. The petition was filed.

THE NEW RAILWAY TO CHICAGO.

Progress of the Work—Proposed Direction of the Road.

The work on the new road is now being pushed forward with commendable vigor, and everything augurs favorable of success so far.

The survey is completed, we are informed, from Pittsburgh to Havana, a small station on the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, eight miles south of Monroeville, Ohio. From thence it is expected, according to the programme now being pursued, the line will run to Defiance, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, crossing on its way the Dayton and Michigan Railway at a point now called Ellsworth. If we are rightly informed, the engineers are now at work on that part of the line. From Defiance it is expected that the engineers will work their way along the Bryan, and through Lagrange and Steuben counties, to Laporte.

This route is being pursued under the impression that distance is saved sufficient to atone for a loss of advantages offered by one passing through Toledo. It can be shown, however, that for the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to come direct from Havana to Toledo, and to run on a line located about midway between the old and air line route of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway to Chicago, will only increase the distance about fifteen or twenty miles over the line now in process of survey. By the route through Toledo the road would afford a paying business forthwith, which the route being surveyed further south would not do, a great part of it lying through a new country, which will not be developed for years to come. Along the line through Toledo the road would cross fewer junction points and consequently suffer less reduction through competition.

Too Much Tongue.

Mayor Brush on Saturday fined James Arthurs ten dollars and costs, on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Mrs. Eliza Ross. It is alleged that the prosecutrix hired a house belonging to defendant's wife, and was "cleaning house" preparatory to moving in. Arthurs says he had heard some loose gossip about the new tenants, so he went to the house and used grossly insulting language toward them. the Mayor warned Arthurs that if he ever came back on a similar charge, he would make the penalty as heavy as possible.

The Graham Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon the inquest in the case of W. P. Graham, the finding of whose body in the Allegheny river we detailed yesterday, was concluded at the office of Alderman Newbert, acting coroner. No testimony was taken except in refference to the finding of the body. The jury returned a verdict of "found drowned." Nothing more appears to have been thought of the necessity for a post mortem examination into the origin of the cut on the head of the deceased.

All Women are Not Beautiful,

But all may have a pretty complexion and a soft skin by the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Instead of a face covered with coarse Pimples, Sunburns, Moth-patches, &c., she may possess a pearl-like complexion, the envy of her sex and the admiration of the other. Its effects are wonderful. Nothing so transforms a rustic girl into a city belle as this Balm. It imparts a youthful bloom to the countenance, and really makes a lady of 25 appear but 18. In connection with the Balm, use Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, the oldest, the best and the most popular hair dressing in the world. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and prevents it from falling off and turning gray. jy15:tTW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, having none of the nauseating, offensive, cloyed taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

MOSHER MAGNETIC MINERAL SPRING WATER, received this day, 20 cases of this Celebrated Spring Water. Also, constantly on hand, at the lowest Prices,

CONGRESS WATER,

From the Empire, Congress and High Rock Springs.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,

GETTYSBURG SPRING WATER,

MISISSQUOI SPRING WATER,

All of which are guaranteed Pure and Fresh.

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

PURE WINES, PURE WINES.

A large and complete assortment of

PURE WINES,

For Medicinal purposes, at

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garanciere & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.

Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. jy11:TU-TH&S:eow1&eow-W

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants.

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last,) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenth per cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as soon as the road is completed; on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are Payable in Gold; Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonds before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. Express charges on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application to any agency, or from the undersigned.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadeladelphia, New York, Washington,

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co

Also, by the following named Banks and Bankers of Pittsburgh, viz:

Masonic Bank,
Western Savings Bank,
Peoples Savings Bank,
N. Holmes & Sons,
Ira B. M'Way & Co.,
James T. Brady & Co.
Hart, Caughey & Co.

The following well-known citizens are largely interested in the stock and bonds of this road, and are confidently referred to for its successful prosecution:

Wm. M. Lyon,	Wm. Thaw,
Charles J. Clarke,	Wm. Phillips,
Lloyd & Black,	Dilworth & Porter,
Wm. M'Knight,	George W. Cass,
John Watt,	A. N. M'Culloch,
J. K. & M. K. Moorhead,	R. B. Carnahan,
Springer Harbaugh,	Thes. A. Scott,
J. Edgar Thompson,	F. R. Brunot,

And many others.

J. K. MOORHEAD,

General Agent for Pittsburgh District.

June 1, 1871. jun1:TU-TH&S:3md&eow,W3m

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all disease of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYCICIANS

have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND INDORSED BY

I. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
C. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
RAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased blood, and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Baltimore, Md.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

AGENTS! READ THIS! We will pay agents a salary of $20 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. ...15:1w

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:81w-E.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH by the AMERICAN KNIT TIN MACHIN Co., Boston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. sep16:6mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

DISEASES OF THE SCALP

Produce Gray Hair and Baldness.

THE USE OF

HALL'S VEGETABLE

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Will restore to its natural color and promote its growth.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic.

CURING Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

Are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most eminent clergymen, most skillful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH,

Wholesale Agents.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person, privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

DR. A. G. WALTER,

NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. janll:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p..

A CARD

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.

(Signed) CATHERINE DAVIS.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1

3d District of Maryland.

SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE.

de24:tf 79 Nassau street, New York City

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration have been this day granted to A. F. Lewis, Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Lewis, late of North Fayette township, deceased; and all persons indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to A. P. LEWIS.

July 19, 1871. jy 20:6tW

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood--Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system: Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears: Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease' Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark billious appearance, and white bone dust deposits and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption, CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic Inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which her own th of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pain will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:

INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the parts or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND

BY TELEGRAPH.

A SQUARE OFFER.

TAMMANY DEMANDS INQUIRY.

Letter from Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly to the New York Chamber of Commerce, Requesting a Full and Impartial Investigation of all Municipal Accounts, and a Report of the Result to be Given the Citizens.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The following letter will be published to-morrow:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY, August 4, 1871.

To Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Chamber of Commerce, or in his absence Hon. George Opdyke, Vice President:

DEAR SIR:—In view of the gross allegations continually made by a partisan journal, in relation to the accounts of the City and County of New York, expenditure of the public monies, public debt and city resources, the undersigned respectfully request that the Chamber of Commerce appoint a large and influential committee of well known and upright citizens, to make a full and exhaustive examination of the public accounts and condition of the public debt, and then report the result when completed, to the people of this city. The accounts will all be published at an early day, but it is the earnest desire of the undersigned that the original accounts and vouchers shall be at once thoroughly examined. The undersigned would feel obliged in case their is no regular meeting of the Chamber within a few days if a special meeting could be convened expressly for the purpose indicated. The undersigned makes this proposition irrespective of their own personal considerations and because of assaults made upon the city credit, and it is addressed to you because your body is composed of non-partisan and commercial gentlemen.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servants
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD D. CONNOLLY, Controller.

POLITICAL.

Tom Murphy vs. Texas Greeley—All is not Lovely Among the New York Radicals.

NEW YORK, August 3.—At a meeting of the Union Republican Committee to-night, resolutions, offered by Horace Greeley, were adopted, condemning the attempt of the State Central Committee to disorganize the party, and the constraints put upon their subordinates by the dispensers of Federal patronage in our city, virtually compelling them to join in the Custom House "new departure."

Election in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C. August 3.—The vote in this city on the Convention gives a majority against of 973, a Conservative gain of 21.

Halifax polled a large vote, but little change from last years.

Later—The Conventionists Successful by a Small Majority.

WILMINGTON, August 3.—The election returns received up to twelve o'clock to-night indicate that the Convention is called by a small majority.

At Raleigh the Conservatives gain over three hundred votes on last election.

The *Star* estimates that the Convention is called by 2,500 majority.

Triumph of Citizen's Ticket in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C. August 3.—The election of Gen. Wagner as Mayor and the whole Citizen's ticket is now conceded by a majority of about 500.

MEXICO.

Result of the Presidential Election in Doubt—Congress Called on to Decide—The Political Pot Boiling Over—A General Revolution Imminent—Religious Fanaticism—A Problem for Antiquarians.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30, via Havana, August 5.—The permanent deputations of Congress finished counting the electoral votes for President on the 27th. Following is the result:

Diaz, 1,981; Juarez, 1,963; Lerdo, 1,366

There being no choice, according to the Constitution, the election goes to Congress, where, if a coalition of the opponents of Juarez is effected, the majority will be against him. An attempt will be made to unite the opponents on Diaz. The Permanent Deputation are known to be hostile to Juarez. The enemies of Juarez report that he purposes to bribe the doubtful Congressmen and imprison others before they can reach the Capital. On the other hand, the *Diario*, the official organ of the Government declares that Juarez has a majority over all competitors. In this conflict of authority and direct contradiction it is impossible to decide who is actually elected. The States of Pueblo, Oaxico and San Louis Potosi threaten to revolt, and the prospect of the country look gloomy. A revolution has begun in Tabusco.

The *Vas de Mexico* has a bitter article against the Protestants. It points to the appearance of certain crimes as concerned with the introduction of evils produced by religious divisions. In San Juan it calls for the restriction of sufferance.

A number of rude Images of the human body, carved in stone, strange heads of clay, and stone cut in the shape of cannon balls have been dug up near Cordova.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Cuban Fillibusters in Trouble.

MONTREAL, August 5.—The excitement in regard to Cuban enlistment continues. Two public fillibusters, named Genereux and Martineaux, have peached on their comrade fillibusters of Montreal and on application of the Spanish Consul at Quebec, Judge Dauest forthwith issued warrants at Quebec for the apprehension of Maj. Wm. Robinson and Jas. L. Starnes, both members of the Prince of Wales rifles here. The cases were before the court, when Starnes was held for further evidence and Major Robinson was admitted to bail for his appearance and examination.

A Fillibustering Farce.

MONTREAL, August 5.—The investigation of the charges against the alleged Cuban fillibusters, is proceeding to-day before the police magistrate with closed doors. It appears that the testimony against Major Robinson is not of a serious character and is quite insufficient for his detention in custody. The whole affair is regarded as a farce.

THE WESTFIELD HORROR.

Testimony of the Colored Engineer—A Professional Utterly Ignorant of First Principles—The Captain Declares His Confidence in the Engineer Unshaken—Ninety-one Victims of the Disaster, and Seven Persons Missing—Additional Deaths.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Government investigation of the explosion of the ferryboat of the Westfield was resumed this morning.

Henry Robinson, the colored engineer of the Westfield, testified that he had been steamboat engineer nearly fifteen years. Witness said he could not exactly explain the difference between a high pressure boat and a low pressure boat, save that one used steam at high pressure and the other at low pressure. He explained the working of the engine on board his boat. Being called upon to define a vacuum, he declared it to be foul air. He was interrogated as to the different ways in which a vacuum could be formed, and mentioned that one could be made by sucking with one's lips at one end of a pipe, the other end being stopped. He believed that in that case the pipe was made to adhere to the lips by the suction. He was aware the atmosphere exerted a pressure, but did not know how much. He said he had never read any scientific books, for he could not read writing, and print but very little. For ascertaining the amount of steam the certificate of the boiler permitted, he would be obliged to obtain the assistance of some other man.

Captain James W. Braisted, superintendent of the ferry line, testified that he had the utmost confidence in the fidelity and ability of Robinson. He had often threatened to discharge him for carrying more than twenty-seven pounds of steam. Ten years ago, on the Wyoming, discharged him for carrying a little too much steam. He never had occasion to reprimand him for doing so since then.

He continued: Have been compelled to caution my engineers from time to time for carrying twenty-seven pounds of steam rather than twenty-five; believe before God that if my engineer had not carried more than twenty-five pounds of steam that day the boiler would not have exploded; still have no idea that he had more than twenty-seven pounds; my presumption is that if he had not gone above twenty-seven pounds the boiler would not have burst.

Breweries on the island have been in the habit of transporting wagon loads of lager on board the boats, and I have no doubt the deck hands have been the recipients of portions of that beverage; do not know that there was any last Sunday; several times have found empty kegs on board; the passengers sometimes give the men liquor from bottles; had a suspicion that such might have been the case then, for I asked if any beer had been on board during that trip; was perfectly satisfied that the engineer and fireman had not on that day; beer never had anything to do with that explosion; did not ask about whisky; the engineer was perfectly sober as far as I could judge half an hour after the accident; my confidence has not been shaken in that engineer, now, despite the accident; I would as soon trust him with my life as ever.

This closed the day's investigation.

The names of ninety-one dead victims of the explosion are published this afternoon, together with those of seven missing, who are supposed to be dead.

Timothy Buckley died to-day, and four others including a German named Fred. Leining and wife, who was taken home by his son, who escaped unharmed, and who was not known to be injured until to-day. Their recovery is impossible.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The examination into the cause of the late disaster on the boat Westfield was continued this morning.

Wm. A. Lighthall, on the stand as witness, referring to the statement made yesterday, that it must have taken more than twenty-seven pounds of steam to explode the Westfield's boilers, said that his opinion was based on the supposition that the longitudinal crack discovered in the boiler was only eighteen inches long. If the crack was more than eighteen inches long, a very small amount of steam might have caused the explosion, and if less than that length, it would require a still greater pressure to burst it.

Engineer Martin was then sworn: I examined the boiler after the explosion; thought I observed a fracture on one of the longitudinal seams of the boiler fifteen inches in length, but it did not go through; the explosion might have started there and then the whole thing went at once; think the boiler of the Westfield a good boiler in every sense of the word, or it would not have caused such a destruction; it is a weak boiler that bursts with but little damage to life or boats; thirty-five pounds might have ruptured the Westfield's boiler, or thirty-two might have done it, think it must have taken all of thirty-two; all my instructions to assistants were to fix safety valves so as to blow off at twenty-five; though they might sometimes run up to twenty-seven.

Witness related a circumstance that occurred on one of the Union Ferry Company's boats when a valve stuck fast and steam was run up to fifty pounds before the difficulty was discovered; have carried twenty-five pounds of steam in boilers when I could put the blade of a jackknife through the cracks in the iron and you could have knocked holes through it with a small hammer.

Inspector Matthews took the stand, and said he desired to state that Henry Robinson, engineer of the Westfield, was registered as Henry Robertson on the books; it seems he had a license granted him after an examination by Mr. Reynolds, Inspector of the District; he had his renewal at our office, which renewals we had no business to refuse so long as there were no complaints made against him; at the time of the explosion his license had ran out and he had no license.

Charles Franklin, boiler maker, of Jersey City, stated that he built the boiler of the Westfield in 1861 of the best Pennsylvania iron; he considered it a first rate job, as good as could be made of the same material.

John S. Smith, practical engineer, was examined, and gave professional testimony as to the pressure of steam on the boiler of the Westfield. He said there was no doubt of the fact but that the explosion was the result of excessive pressure of steam.

At the conclusion of his testimony the investigation was adjourned till to-morrow.

TROUBLE BREWING.

MILWAUKEE, August 4—The revenue cutter Andrew Johnson has gone to Beaver Island to protect the United States Marshal, who was resisted in the discharge of his duties by the Sheriff and a mob. The belligerent spirit of these Islanders is shown in 1856, when Strang and his Mormon followers had a collision with the lumbermen and fishermen, in which the Mormons were worsted, and Strang was mortally wounded.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

Caucus of Moderate Republicans—Political Changes—Prolongation of Thiers' Power.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A Paris special gives the following particulars about the caucus of the Left Centre of the National Assembly which voted yesterday for the prolongation of Thiers' powers as President of the Republic: The Deputies of the Left Centre, who are nominally all moderate Republicans, were convened by a circular which bore the signature of Gambetta and others, for the purpose of shaping a policy for the party, and to take some definite action concerning the proposed extension of Thiers' term of office. The meeting was very harmonious. All the members spoke in praise of Thiers' administration, and recommended him as the only man who is now capable to keep the balance between all parties. The meeting decided to support Thiers in his policy of moderation, and to discourage the manœuvres of the Legitimists and Buonapartists. One Deputy submitted a motion requesting the Government to abstain from all interference in Roman affairs. On a call of the question, it was accepted. The caucus then voted, one hundred and ninety against five, to advocate in the National Assembly the prolongation of Thiers' power for three years, with the proviso that Thiers should bear the title of President of the French Republic, instead of Chief Executive, as heretofore. The meeting resolved, by the same vote, to create the office of Vice-President, the Vice-President to be at the same time President of the Council. It was further decided to express confidence in Thiers by giving him the power to choose the Vice-President; but Thiers is responsible for the government.

Indemnity From the State.

PARIS August 4.—It is reported that M. Thiers has accepted the principle that the State should indemnify the provinces for the loss sustained by the German invasions.

President Thiers Makes a Flank Movement in Favor of Economy.

VERSAILLES, August 4.—In the Assembly to-day the committee upon the subject, made a report recommending that the State assume the indebtedness of the provinces which were invaded by the Germans.

M. Thiers, to the surprise of many deputies and amid much excitement, spoke in terms of rigorous opposition to the report. He said the amount of the claims, which it would impose upon the Republic, could not possibly be less than one milliard francs, a sum which the treasury was quite unable to pay. He could not give his assent to the plan of the committee, and was only willing to afford relief to those people of the invaded departments who were actually in need.

Transfer of the Assembly—Gen. Rossel—Income Tax—Thiers on Indemnity.

VERSAILLES, August 5.—The Committee of the Assembly reported unfavorably upon the proposition for the transfer of the Chamber to Paris.

General Rossell is to be tried by a special court.

In the Assembly to-day the bill to impose a tax on incomes of natives and resident foreigners came up, and gave rise to an animated debate. No action was taken.

The Assembly also consolidated the bill to indemnify citizens for the loss of property during the German invasion. Thiers spoke several times and was frequently interrupted. He was visibly effected and bitterly reproached the members. He declared that he was willing to relieve but not indemnify those who had suffered during the war.

Without disposing of the bill the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

England Congratulated—Suicide.

PARIS, August 6.—General Vinoy, in a communication to the *Official Journal*, expresses with great warmth his gratitude for England's generosity during the late war. He names the battlefields in which the valor and humanity of the English is equally conspicuous.

Coster, late Prefect of Marseilles, has committed suicide.

EUGENIE AND ALEXANDER II

Why Russia Withdrew Her Intervention—The Czar in Favor of French Integrity.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A London dispatch says: A letter of the Empress Eugenie to the Czar of Russia, has just been published in Paris. The journals allude to the friendly power which had expressed a desire to intervene in favor of France, after the surrender at Sedan. That great power was Russia. Emperor Alexander sent a dispatch to the Empress, with a request, immediately after the surrender of Sedan, offering to intervene on the basis of the integrity of the French territory. Alexander, in the same dispatch, informed the Empress that he had earnestly recommended to the King of Prussia to open negotiations for peace, and not to insist on the cession of French territory, as the disintegration of France would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. The prospect of Russia's intervention was, however, spoiled by the outbreak of the revolution on September 4th, and the flight of the Empress, which took place a few hours after the dispatch had been received from the Emperor Alexander. On hearing the news that a Republic had been proclaimed, the Emperor Alexander withdrew his proffered intervention, and notified the King of Prussia that Russia would remain neutral. Jules Favre and all the other former members of the Government of September 4th knew of the existence of this dispatch. It is said to have been found among the secret papers of the Empire, but was withheld from publication by the Government of National Defence. These revelations are apparently to be made public, with the consent of the Empress Engenie. The Republican chief, Jules Favre, and his former colleagues, will probably deny the proposed intervention of the Czar, but, the truth is, the facts related can be completely established.

TURKEY.

Street Railway Opening.

LONDON, August 5.—A telegram from Constantinople says that the tramway or street railroad has been opened to public use, and is a complete success.

SPAIN.

Marshal Prim's Assassination.

MADRID, August [illegible].—Four newly discovered accomplices in the assassination of Marshal Prim, have been summoned to trial. Among them is an Aid-de-camp of the Duke de Montpensier. The Duke himself has been summoned as a witness.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1871.

Boiler Explosions.

A record of the steamboat boiler explosions, kept in the office of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, in the Treasury Department, shows that there were more lives lost by the Westfield disaster than by all the steamboat explosions which have occured in either of two past years. In 1869 there were fifty-seven lives lost by explosion on steamers of all characters, including river, lake and ocean craft, and in 1870 the number was but fifty-four, of which thirty-three were passengers and twenty-one crew.

A Question to be Decided.

A question has arisen whether foreign goods can be landed in the United States, on the northern frontier, at places where there is no custom house officer to make inspection. It is thought that this would be contrary to law and render the goods liable to seizure. The Secretary of the Treasury will decide the question to-day.

Appointments.

The President has appointed Matthew McDougal, United States Consul to Dundee, Scotland; John G. Stevens and Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, and Thomas H. Caldwell, of Tennessee, Commissioners of those States to the Centennial Anniversary, at Philadelphia.

THE WESTFIELD CALAMITY.

Another Victim—Amusing and Conflicting Testimony—Experts Disagree—An Explosion that Was Not an Explosion.

NEW YORK, August 5.—George Elsaesser and Otta Grummet, who were wounded by the explosion, died this morning, making the deaths ninety-six.

At this morning's investigation in the cause of the Westfield explosion, Daniel Anderson, practical engineer, testified that fifty pounds of steam would not have sundered the boiler.

Levy F. Smith's testimony created some amusement. He believed the explosion was caused by igniting of gases in the boiler. He believes steam is gas. When asked what other gas was in the boiler, answered: "It might be oxygen."

R. H. Thurston, professor of mechanics and engineering, at Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, accounted for the explosion by the internal grooving caused by the oxydation of the sheet.

Robert Crossin, fireman, who escaped, testified that they tried the water cocks; found all right; then shut the furnace door, the fire being an ordinary one, when he noticed the steam bursting out and ran for his life.

The witness here was rigidly cross-examined with a view to the discovering whether any drink was kept on board for the use of himself and crew. He added that the lager beer men coming across on the ferry boat with loads of beer would sometimes tap a keg for themselves, they would occasionally give some to the crew.

Charles W. Copeland stated that he was a mechanical engineer. He said, that to his mind, the cause of the explosion was perfectly plain. In fact, his impression was there was not an explosion at all. He said from the examination he had made that the pressure was too much for the strength of the boiler. In his opinion neither the engineer nor inspector was to blame. He stated that the explosion originated in the cracks. He could not get at the cracks on the lower side of the boiler and that on the other side it was equally disguised from his observation during his inspection. Witness said he has been acquainted with Matthews for thirty years and that he knew him to be an excellent mechanic and an expert engineer.

The examination was here adjourned till Monday.

RAVAGES OF THE REDS.

Raid by Sioux on Gallatin Valley—Great Excitement in Consequence—Soldiers and Citizens in Pursuit—Terrible Trouble Anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—The Montana *Herald* of July 27th contains an account of a formidable Indian raid in Gallatin Valley. Two men named, John Nixon and George Sheppard, were killed. Between two and three hundred head of stock and horses were run off. Two companies of cavalry under Captain Ball and Captain Norton, from Fort Ellis, and some fifty citizens started in pursuit. Great excitement prevailed. Citizens in in all parts of the valley were arriving and concentrating at Hamilton, where barricades were being thrown up. The Indians are supposed to belong to a band of Sioux under Sitting Bull, the main body of which is camped between the Yellow Stone and Powder rivers. They are not treaty Indians being on no reservation and war indiscriminately upon other tribes, and the whites. They are supposed to number one thousand lodges. Further trouble is expected from them.

LABOR ITEMS.

Strike of Iron Workers.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—All the workmen of the Vulcan Iron Works, in South St. Louis, except a few laborers, have stopped work and operations at the works have ceased for the present. The men state that they have taken this course in consequence of dissatisfaction with Abraham Reese, Superintendent of the works, who, they allege, is very overbearing in his manner, and has not supplied the men sufficient material to enable them to earn full wages. The workmen have issued addresses to D. K. Garrison, President of the works, stating their grievances, and assuring him that their action is in no sense a strike. They also state that they will return to work under him, but they will not work under Mr. Reese, whose discharge they demand. In the meantime they have telegraphed to the Trades Unions in other cities notice of the stoppage in order to prevent the procuring of other workmen. On the other hand Mr. Reese states that he has had no notice of grievances from the workmen, and that the mills were stopped in consequence of the short supply of iron; also that some repairs were necessary. When the repairs are completed, and a supply of iron obtained, all the men will be put in again except sixteen, whom he discharged for unfaithfulness to their duties.

PERSIA.

The Famine Subsided.

LONDON, August 3.—The British Charge d'Affaires at Teheran telegraphs to the Foreign Office that the famine in Persia is over, but provisions are still at exorbitant prices.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE residence of John M'Clelland, in Conneaut township, Crawford county, was destroyed by fire on last Sunday.

CAPT. GEORGE W. FLEEGER, of Butler, one of the Radical nominees for Assembly for that district was married on the 19th untimo to Miss Sallie, daughter of Lewis Z. Mitchell, Esq., of Butler.

LAST Saturday, Mr. J. T. Fulkerson, of West New Castle, in attempting to descend from the barn roof of Mr. J. J. Montgomery, on a ladder, was thrown down a distance of twenty feet by a rung breaking. His face and body were badly bruised, and his spine very seriously injured. Since the accident, the lower half of his body is paralyzed, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*New Casite Gazette and Democrat.*.

WE learn with regret that Mr. Joseph Buck, father of Ex-Sheriff John Buck, of Carrolltown, Wm. P. Buck, of Buck's Mills, and others, fell dead on Monday last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Francis A. Storm, in Allegheny township. Mr. Buck's age is said to have been about 71 years. We did not learn the cause of his death, but presume it to have been heart disease.—*Cambria Freeman.*

THE Venango *Spectator* gives the particulars of the burning to death of two children, at Franklin, named Scanlan. It appears that in the absence of the mother in another room, the children got an oil can and began to pour the oil upon the fire in the stove. An explosion instantly followed. The elder of the two ran screaming up the track enveloped in fire and smoke. The mother caught him and was herself severely burned while tearing off his burning clothes. Returning to the house with the rescued child, she found the youngest burned almost to a crisp. The poor little fellow was yet alive, and everything was done for him that could be done, but there were no hopes of his recovery. He died after two hours of intense suffering. The oldest child lived but six hours.

OBITUARY.

MRS. BURNSIDE.

A telegram on Thursday announced the sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Burnside, daughter of Hon. Simon Cameron, at Harrisburgh. Mrs. Burnside was one of three daughters, and was the relict of Judge, but more farmiliarly known as Col. James Burnside, who was not only eminent as a barister, but prominent as a politician, and who a few years ago was President Judge of Centre district.

Mrs. Burnside, after her marriage, continued to reside in Bellefonte until the death of her husband, a few years ago, when she removed to Harrisburg. About two months ago she was stricken with paralysis, her left side becoming palsied. This disease was accompanied with an affection of the heart, and the two terminated her existence this morning. The deceased had attained the age of fifty, and was regarded as one of the most estimable of women. Possessed of rare intelligence and a warm generous heart, she entered into every scheme that could render happy those by whom she was surrounded, and elevate the condition of others who were under the frown of fortuny.

It is said that it was to her influence that the most amiable personal relations existed between Senator Cameron and Governor Curtin. She was attended in her last illness by her sisters, Mrs. Wayne McVeigh, wife of the United States Minister at Constantinople, and Mrs. Richard J. Haldeman, wife of the member of Congress from the Cumberland District. The deceased leaves a son and daughter.

The Crown Prince.

A correspondent of the *World* has been interviewing the Prince Imperial of Germany who gives the following clear statement of the state of the case between Dr. Dollinger and the Pope.

C.—But Catholicism is threatened with a division in its own ranks, and Cabinets may soon have to choose between Pius IX. and Dollinger.

P.—Not in our time I think. It is difficult to believe that Dollinger can have any important following. His dissent is not of the kind on which great schisms are founded. And with all imaginable respect for his talents, it is really not easy to shut one's eyes to the difficulties of his position Catholicism is above all things a logical faith—a faith created by logicians some of us think; but all events that is its characteristic, Dollinger avows himself a Catholic, yet he will not accept the decision of a council to which every Catholic is by his very profession of faith bound to submit. He finds fault with the constitution of the council and with its mode of conducting its discussions, but that cannot touch the fact that it was an unquestionably Ecumenical Council, and that as such its voice was the voice of authority. If the proceedings of such a body admit of criticism then the critic can no longer pretend to regard it as infallible, and the question narrows itself down to this point: Can a man who does not admit the infallibility of an Ecumenical council be a Catholic? Catholics with whom I have conversed say he cannot. I think Dollinger's mistake is that he has not dealt frankly with himself. He should break his bonds and formally separate from the church. He might still be a christian, and he would command the large following which generally attends any perfectly intelligible expression of dissent from a received doctrine. The power of the Catholic church rests upon the authority of its councils. When that goes all must go with it. It is hardly to be expected therefore that the church would have left any resting-place wherein its pale for a man by whom the council's authority is denied. But the whole subject is full of difficulties. You are happy in America in having breadth enough both in your soil and your institutions to admit of different faiths growing up side by side without these perpetual collisions.

Death in the Boiler.

The *World* wants the authors of the terrible massacre in New York punished, and says:

The majority of the sufferers by the explosion of Sunday last were respectable, hard-working people. The catastrophe which has left so many of the survivors helpless and dependent has made it, of course, utterly impossible for them to prosecute their claims for damages against the company which has brought this ruin upon them. To raise a fund of money and bestow it upon them in the form of alms will be to do them the wrong of treating them in the manner as mendicants, and to do society the wrong of imposing upon private charity a burden which ought in justice to be borne by those who have made the burden. To raise a fund of money and to employ it in enabling the sufferers by this disaster to prosecute for damages the company which is responsible for it will be at once to help the victims and to punish the authors of the monstrous wrong which has been done. If there be such a thing among us as a public spirit, capable of righteous indignation and of directing that indignation to a righteous end of duty, there never was a sharper need of it than now, nor a field more noble and more worthy for its exercise.

THE ALLEGED OHIO POISONING CASE.

Card from Mr. Colburn—An Atrocious Calumny.

An Ohio paper of the 1st inst., published a story of romantic crime and containing serious charges against a banker in this city, Mr. R. T. Colburn, who was formerly a newspaper reporter, and who is not unknown to the residents of New York. The story in substance is that Mr. Peter Poffenbarger, of Madison county, Ohio, while an aged man, married a young woman of rather prepossessing appearance, but about whom several very ugly reports were circulated that abated not in the least after her marriage. These stories also implicated Mr. Colburn, who was then connected with a daily paper of this city. After living with his young wife several years. Poffenbarger, at the age of 84 years, died apparently a natural death. The reporter, it is alleged, was present at the house during most of the time Poffenbarger was sick, and made himself rather officious at the funeral. A will found after the funeral bequeathed the bulk of the entire property possessed by the deceased Poffenbarger to his wife, and the balance she was to keep in trust for the children. Subsequently Colburn and the widow were married, and coming to New York he abandoned newspaper work and began business as a banker. Through the medium of certain persons, the remains of Poffenberger, after lying in the grave for four years, have been exhumed and subjected to an analytical examination, and it is alleged traces of poison have been found, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the former Mrs. Poffenbarger. The following communication from Mr. Colburn relates to the above charges.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: My attention has been called to an atrocious calumny of my wife and myself contained in an anonymous article in a Western newspaper. I am advised not to notice it seriously, as the animus and the character of the writer are transparent throughout, and it will nowhere be believed, where we are known. Lest, however, other papers may be inconsiderately led to giving it further currency, you will oblige me by stating that the whole account of the alleged poisoning of the late Peter Poffenbarger in this and all the additional circumstances related therewith are a tissue of monstrous and villainous lies without a shadow of foundation, as we shall be glad to prove if ever we can be confronted with the accuser. I may explain that I recoguize in the newspaper article the language and style of an anonymous circular sent to my wife's relatives more than a year ago, believed to have been by a mean relative of the deceased, who has been at least once in jail for felony, and has one or more indictments overhanging him now. This we took no notice of by advice of counsel, and though I do not believe in libel suits against newspapers, the temptation is too strong to withhold one against the original publisher of this wicked invention. We can learn of no sworn statement or respectable testimony making any such charges, and if Professor Wormly has, as alleged, discovered poison in any exhumed remains I am confident that we shall be able to show either that they are not the viscera of the deceased Poffenbarger, or if so that the poison has been placed therein since his death. There are suspicious circumstances coming to light, which lead us to think there may have been a horrible conspiracy on the part of one of his relatives to tamper with the remains for the purpose of injuring his widow, and thus to gain his property. Mr. Poffenbarger was married to his wife for fourteen years, lived happily with her, and gave many unmistakable marks of his confidence, and his dread of his meaner relatives. His last days were witnessed by many neighbors, who scout the idea of his dying other than a natural death. The wife had, and now has, the esteem and friendship of the best families in the county and her first husband's old neighbors. For the rest of the slanders, I hope to effectually dispose of them before a court; and in contradiction of the reported arrest, I may add that we leave at once for Columbus to find the charges, if any exist, and to meet them.

May I request that we shall meet with fair treatment at the hands of newspaper editors? R. T. COLBURN, New York.

AN $800,000 DIAMOND.

The Wonderful "Carson Diamond" in the Courts—A Case Worth Nearly a Million of Dollars—History of the Diamond—Names of the Litigants.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says: A dispatch last night from our correspondent, "Morgan," in Jacksonville, announces that a suit involving probably nearly a million of dollars, was commenced yesterday in the Morgan County Circuit Court, by Rebecca W. Vail, Wm. H. Carson, Nancy Roe, Mary Baker and eight others, against Kitty Flyn, Thomas M. Carson, Thomas Roe and fourteen others.

The bill alleges that on a day too remote to be mentioned with certainty, but about one hundred years ago, one Wm. Roe, of the State of Virginia, became possessed by discovery of a certain gem or precious stone, remarkable for its hardness and brilliancy, and, so far as it has been tested, its characteristis are those of a diamond of the first water, that this precious stone is oval in shape, and about one and a half inches in diameter one way and something greater in diameter the other way, and that it is of great value, viz: $800,000; that said stone is now in the hands of Thomas M. Carson, of Jacksonville. The plaintiffs in this great suit pray that the defendants be compelled to bring into court the precious stone, and that a receiver be appointed by the court to sell said diamond and distribute the proceeds among the heirs.

The heirs to this diamond (known as the "Carson diamond"), as far as can be ascertained, are, Rebecca W. Vail, Wm. W. Carson, Nancy Roe, Elizabeth Wilson, Wm. Roe, Samuel Roe, Margaret Ellis, Sarah Krumwedy, Mary Baker, Adolphus Roe, Augustus Malotte, Bell Malotte, Kitty Flyn, Fanny Payne, Rebecca Leach, Jane Padget, Lucinda Mathews, J. A. J. Carson, Virginia N. Stallin, Mary E. Tunnell, Francis M. Carson, Susana Carson, John K. Carson, Thomas Roe, Eva Malotte, Henry S. Carson, Melville Malotte and Thomas Malotte.

Mr. Thomas M. Carson, of this city, a plasterer and bricklayer, is heir to one-sixth part of this diamond of alleged almost fabulous wealth.

The character and immense value of this precious stone, as we are informed, was but recently known, although it has been in possession of William Roe and heirs for over a hundred years. If a decree of the court be obtained according to the prayer of the plaintiffs in the case, that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the stone, and sell it, doubtless its actual value will then be ascertained. If it really be a diamond of the first water, as all tests heretofore applied indicate, it will probably find a purchaser among the crowned heads of Europe. Isaac S. Ketchum, of the Jacksonville bar, appears for the plaintiff.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PUGILISM IN HIGH LIFE.

Councilmen and Contractors on the Muscle—Megraw and Chambers Lock Horns—Four Rounds in Twenty-one Minutes—Megraw the Victor.

Last evening a regular Mace-Coburn set-to took place at the entrance to the City Hall Allegheny, between "Buttermilk" Chambers, the quondam contractor for the Allegheny Poor House, and John McGraw, the 'High Contractor" and Select Councilman from the Fourth ward, Allegheny. On account of the small talk concerning that "little $150," Chambers gave out that he could "get away" with Megraw in a fair stand up fight. Megraw met Chambers last evening near the City Hall, when Mc. graw said "You are the man that threatened to whip me," at the same time advancing towards Chambers and attempting to seize his cane. Chambers anticipated the move and put himself in a defensive attitude.

Round I. Megraw came to the scratch, his mawleys well elevated, and looking as mild as "Mary's little lamb." Chambers shied his castor with an air of triumph and put in a left hander on the optic of Megraw, who retaliated with a smasher on the smeller of Chambers, which brought forth the claret. First blood for Megraw.

Round II. Both parties came manfully to the scratch—Chambers rather shy while McGraw advanced vigorously on his antagonist. Chambers put in an effective left hander on Megraw's nasal organ which somewhat staggered the "stone contractor." Megraw returned the blow with a right hander which fell short.

Round III. Chambers came on with a rush, evidently determined to make the campaign short and decisive. Megraw received the shock and delivered a well directed blow on Chambers cheek. The force of the blow was such as to stagger both the assailants but neither fell.

Round IV. Chambers came up to the scratch weak and groggy. Megraw advanced with confidence and after a feint with his left he delivered a terrific right hander on Chambers' right optic which knocked him off his pins.

At this juncture somebody in the vicinity cried police! when Chief Clark put in an appearance and the "high contracting parties" retreated in opposite directions. The finale of the fight illustrates the wisdom of the lines:

He who fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day,
But he that is in battle slain
Will never live to fight again.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West was yesterday morning summoned to Sandy Creek Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to examine into the death of a boy named George C. Argle. It seems that the boy was killed on the 24th of July being run over by a coal train on the branch road owned by Kerr, Foster & Kiln. At the time of the accident an inquest was held by John Barr, a Justice of the Peace, but the testimony had never been submitted to the coroner to be recorded. The verdict of "accidental death" had been found, but under the circumstances Coroner West determined to review the case. The same jury that had before served was empaneled, and the testimony heard a second time, but the careful jurors refused to give a second verdict until the exact spot of the accident had been visited. A trip of a mile and a half followed, and the rails closely scrutinied, after which the following extraordinary verdict was rendered: "The deceased came to an accidental death, but we would recommend that when the engineer sees a switch out in the future he should put it in again."

Mortuary Report.

Weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending August 7, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Accident 1; accident by burn 1; bronchitis, acute, 1; cholera infantum 12; consumption 5; convulsions 4, child birth 2; debility 2; diarrhœa 1; dysentery 2; scarlet fever 2; typhoid fever 4; hypertrophy 1; disease of the valvular 1; inflamation of the brain 1; inflamation of the peritoneum 1; inanition 3; pymæmia 2; small pox 10; suicide 2; ulceration of the bowels 1; unknown 2; whooping cough 1; still births 9.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	31	From 30 to 40	8
From 1 to 2	4	From 40 to 50	4
From 2 to 5	6	From 50 to 60	3
From 5 to 10	1	From 60 to 70	4
From 10 to 15	0	From 70 to 80	0
From 15 to 20	1	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	7	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 37; females, 36; white, 73; colored, 0; total, 73.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS,
Health Physician.

Miner Killed.

John W. Proud, a miner employed in the coal works of Messrs. Gray, Bell & Co., was accidentially killed in one of the pits belonging to the firm on Saturday afternoon. It appears that the deceased had entered one of the old rooms in the pit for the purpose of removing some of the posts which had been used in supporting the roof of the room.

He left a fellow laborer, William Hanna, about noon, and as he remained away so much longer than was thought necessary Hanna went in search of him. On entering the room in which Proud had been at work, the unfortunate man was found partially buried beneath a mass of rock and dirt which had fallen upon him. Life was already extinct, and from indications it was supposrd the accident had occurred several hours before.

The body was terribly crushed, the neck was broken, right thigh fractured, and the back reduced to a jelly. Justice Thompson, of Temperanceville, held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the owners of the works from any blame. The deceased was an Englishman by birth, and about nineteen years of age.

Important Decision.

In the matter of Wm. Miller & Co. vs. The Brady's Bend Iron Co., in which the objections to the demand for jury trial were argued in Court on Monday, Judge McCandless yesterday delivered the following opinion:

The denial of the acts of bankruptcy filed in these cases may not be a literal compliance with the provisions of Rule 13 of this Court, but it is in conformity with the 41st section of the Act, and with form No. 61, as framed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. This is all we can require, and we must order a trial by jury."

A jury trial of the case was therefore ordered.

A CAMP meeting will be held at Glenwood Grove, commencing on Thursday, 17th inst., under the auspices of the members of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) Church, in this vicinity. It is expected that the meetings will be largely attended, and arrangements will be made for maintaining strict order.

FOUND DEAD.

A German Baker Drops Dead While at Work—Coroner's Inquest Held.

Last evening about six o'clock Mr. S. Scharniff proprietor of a Bakery at No. 280 Franklin street Allegheny went back to the bake oven of his establishment at the rear of the building and there found a man named John Meyers lying dead on the ground. Meyers had been in his employ for nearly ten years but was discharged a few weeks ago on account of intemperate habits. On last Sunday however he returned and asked for work and Mr Scharniff allowed him his place again. All yesterday afternoon he had been at work about the ovens and it is supposed that the excessive heat so effected him as to bring on appoplexy. Immediately on the discovery of the body a physician was called who pronounced his death the result of a fit superinduced by liquor and heat. The deceased was about fifty years of age and lived with a wife and four children at the corner of Juniata and Market street. He was a German but had been for many years in America. Information of the occurrence was sent to the Corner and an inquest was held at which a verdict of died of congestion of the heart was rendered.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

How a Nice Little Operation Was Nipped in the Bud.

Yesterday Mr. James Taylor, formerly a member of Mayor Callow's force, succeeded in developing a new confidence game, which is an improvement on "fly loo" and "seven up." It seems that he procured the assistance of a young man, who has a brother employed in this city, to raise a small amount. He accompanied the young man to the place where the brother of the latter was employed, and represented himself to be officer Laverty. He said that he had the young man under arrest, and that unless the brother would pay the fine required he would escort his prisoner to jail. The money was produced and handed over to the officer and the two started away together. Last evening, the brother, whose suspicions had been aroused, called at the Allegheny Mayor's office to make some inquiries. He ascertained that his brother had not been under arrest, and that officer Laverty was not the individual who had obtained the money from him. An information was accordingly made against Taylor charging him with personating a police officer, and yesterday morning, officer Laverty went on the hunt of "confidencial Jeems."

Shooting Affray.

An affray occurred in Brownstown on Saturday night, which, fortunately for both parties concerned, came to a laughable rather than a tragical termination. Constable Lawrence Downing was sent to arrest James Keating, who stood charged before a Brownstown Justice of the Peace with disorderly conduct. The man was found on Carson street, but refused to go with the constable—in fact, resisted him forcibly. A fight ensued, in which the constable drew a revolver, fired, and without waiting to observe the effect of his shot, ran hastily to the office of Justice Ammon and gave himself up, saying he had killed Keating. The justice immediately locked Downing up, and reported the affair to the chief of police, who started to take the wounded man's deposition if he were still alive. On entering the victim's house he was found seated at the supper table enjoying a bowl of mush and milk. The ball, it appears, went between his legs and buried itself in the ground. Downing was soon released, and expressed himself as thankful that the matter had terminated so peacefully.

United States Court.

In the United States District Court yesterday an argument on the motion to dissolve the injunction granted in the case of Fargo & Swissher, was heard before Judge McCandless. No decision was rendered.

An argument was also heard on the motion made on behalf of Henry Bockstoel for an allowance of $400 for rent out of the assets of H. L. Butler, bankrupt.

The judgment granted against John W. Johnston, one of the sureties of James Wright, was on motion set aside. Wright failed to appear for trial on a charge of illicit distilling, and his sureties were prosecuted and judgment granted. Subsequently he was tried and acquitted, when the motion to set aside the judgment was made.

Choked With a Corn Husk.

A few days ago a little son of Mr. McGinn, living in Collis' Row, off Stevenson street, was chewing a corn husk, when it slipped down his throat, and was drawn into his windpipe. The little fellow choked terribly, and was in danger of suffocation before relief could be afforded. Physicians were called in, but found it impossible to remove the obstruction. For two or three days the child remained in this very critical condition, attended in the meantime by numerous physicians and surgeons. No relief being afforded, an opening was at length cut in the windpipe, below where the obstruction rested, and since then the little patient has breathed easily through this opening. The piece of husk still remained firmly in its place at last accounts.

Criminal Carelessness.

Some days ago the bed of a patient who died of smallpox was emptied in a vacant lot on the "Barefoot square," Allegheny. A party of children played among the straw emptied from the bed, and four of the little ones, as we are informed, took the smallpox from their contact with the infected straw. Yesterday morning one of the children died from the disease so contracted. We have already called attention to a somewhat similar proceeding, which took place on Smoky island and the river bank adjoining. If we desire to scatter the smallpox broadcast over the city, we cannot adopt a better plan than that pursued by those who, through criminal carelessness, scatter contagion in the paths of innocent children.

The Commissionership.

Editor of The Post:

A movement is on foot by which it is hoped to induce the coming Democratic County Convention to nominate but one commissioner, and thereby secure the election of Mr. M'Gunnigle, a noted Radical politician. To this I, as a Democrat am opposed and hope the convention will see the importance of keeping up the Democratic organization in this county by nominating a full ticket. Let us give those who are tired of Radical rule a chance to vote for good men and not force them *to vote for Radicals or not at all.* I for one, and I know some others who do not intend to be sold out in this way, and if the convention nominates but one commissioner, Dilworth will get a good share of Democratic votes. Let us stick well to our organization and not allow it to be used by a few men to advance their own interests.

ALLEGHENY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	111⅞
United States 6s, 1881	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	114¼
United States 10-40s	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅜
Union Pacific Road	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	98½
Cy. Pacifics	115

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, August 10, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather—always good for an item—continues uncomfortably warm, particularly about noon, when man and beast suffer in the flesh. But there is one consolation, the "heated term" cannot last always. The general features of the market remain unchanged, both as regards the volume of trade and the prices. Flour is held in large supply by both mills and stores. There seems to be a general belief that prices will soon go lower, hence purchasers take no more than suffices for their immediate wants. Wheat is coming in largely, and prices are unsettled, and correct quotations difficult to arrive at. Bacon is a shade lower on some brands. Groceries are quiet, but firm at quotations, with a fair trade reported. Cheese is in excess of the demand. Butter is in limited supply and prices firm and higher. Eggs plenty and dull sale. All sorts of seasonable fruit and vegetables and melons are abundant.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, bbls	524
Cheese, bxs	217
Wheat, sks	629
Oats, sks	2,309
Bacon, tcs	15
Apples, bbls	308
Corn, sks	1,447
Rye, sks	150
Butter, pkgs	22
Dried beef, tcs	10
Bacon, pcs	—

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

BLACKBERRIES—The season is drawing to a close, in regard to prices we have no alterations to make; sales were reported at $1 00a1 10, packages returned.

PLUMS—The receipts are increasing; market not so firm; we note sales at $3 50, 4 00a5 00 per bushel.

PEACHES—Are in steady demand; market firm, caused by an advance in the East; prices range from $1 50a2 00 per box as per quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Dull; since our last there has been no quotable change; the leading houses report sales at the following: Hams, sugar cured, 15½a16c; shoulders, sugar cured 10¼a10½c; plain at 7c; sides, ribbed 8½a9c; clear do 9½a10c. Breakfast bacon 14a14½c. Dried beef 18c. Lard, tierce 10½c; kegs nicely put up 11a11½c. Mess pork $14 60a15 20 per barrel.

POTATOES—Market quiet, we can report a fair business doing at $1 75a2 25 per barrel; sales of Baltimore sweets at $5a6 per barrel; Jersey sweets at $7a7 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—In moderate demand, we note sales of spring chickens at 50a60c per pair.

HAY—The falling off in the receipts has increased the confidence of holders; we can note sales of baled to a fair extent at $23, 25a26 per ton.

WATER MELONS—Are in good supply, prices ranging from $15 00a20 00a25 00 per 100, as per quality.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no material change. Sugars continue to change hands for preserving purposes. The rates, however, are the same as current in our last weeks review, and trade for the season may be termed brisk. Following are the current rates:

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾c; prime, 11¼c; good, 10¾c; fully fair 10½c; Porto Rico sugars, 10¼a11½c; Cuba 10a11c; Demarara, 11¼a12¼c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard sugars 14c; A coffee, 13c; B, 12¾c; extra C, 12¾c; C, yellow, 12¾c.

SYRUPS—Without any activity, and prices a shade lower.

RICE—Except for the best Carolina the market shows weakness, and prices may be considered nominal.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio 19¼c; prime 18¼c; good, 17c; fair, 16½c; roasting, 15a16c.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White honey 70c; Havemeyers & Elders, 70c; silver drips, 50c; other grades, 45a55c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c.

SPICES—Grain peper, 23c; Pimento, 17c; cloves, 20c; cassip, 55c.

APPLES—The market was a dull one, the supply being in excess of the demand. We quote sales in a regular way at $2 00a 2 50; good to prime $3 00 for choice lots. The tendency is downward.

ASHES—We have no change to note as relates to prices. The demand was moderate, business being transacted at the following: Soda ash, common, 4a4½c; refined, 4¼a4½c; Pearls, 8¾a9c; Potash 7¼c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note regular sales at 5a6a7c per lb. Stock ample.

BUTTER—We have nothing important to note as relates to prices or demand. Sales were made at a variety of prices, being governed altogether by the quality and condition. We quote sales of prime to choice at 16a17a18c; common to fair 12a 14a14c per lb. The receipts for some days have been light.

BEANS—The season is fast drawing to a close. The stock on hand is a small one. We quote nominally at $2 00a2 25 per bu.

BEESWAX—Market steady with sales at 33a35c.

CEMENT—We can report a fair trade demand, prices, however, are the same as those currant for some time past, viz: Louisville $2 50a3 50 per barrel; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; calcined plaster $4 25a 4 50.

CORN MEAL—The demand being limited sales were of a similar description. The asking rates from store were 80a85c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The dullness we have before noted has been maintained. The market favors buyers who do not appear anxious to take any advantage of the present low prices; standard brands are offered at 23a23½c; in a jobbing way sales were restricted.

CHEESE—Market dull, prices weak with a declining tendency; we quote nominally as follows: Ohio Goshen prime quality 10a10½c. Factory, 9a9½c. Dairy, 8a9c per lb. Stocks accumulating.

EGGS—The market continues dull with more sellers than buyers; prices are certainly down to a low figure; we quote nominally at 12½a13c.

FLOUR—The market continues dull with more sellers than buyers; prices are very unsatisfactory; we have seldom noticed less inclination among dealers to operate small; sales of new flour made from red winter wheat was sold at $6 50a 6 60. The inside figure may be considered a fair quotation for other descriptions; we omit figures as they would contain but little information. The supply keeps pace with the demand.

GRAIN—The market just at present is in that condition that correct figures are difficult to obtain from the fact that no two dealers agree as to the current value of the new crop; we quote as follows: Wheat—new prime red, $1 20a1 22; common to medium, $1 15, a1 18. Oats—continue irregular and correct figures are not easily obtained; dealers must exercise their own judgment; new crop quoted at 44a46c; first hands in car loads selling at 46a48c; the western markets are growing stronger. Corn—is steady with a limited supply in first hands; a moderate inquiry prevails at 77a68c for mixed, shelled, and 69a70c for prime yellow. Rye—market is inactive; Chicago, No. 2 quoted at 70a71c; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio held at 75a a8c. Barley—dull; dealers have not yet come to a perfect understanding as to what the true value is at present, but a few days will probably change matters.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, August 10, 1871.

REMARKS—The market continues dull and prices weak but no lower. One thing is very evident, one side or the other must change their views before we can expect the market to open up. The refined part of the oil trade don't present a very rosy appearance.

CRUDE.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the market; we give the following as the nominal rates:

Spot	12c.
August	12c¼.
S. O. all year	11¾c.
B. O. all year	11¾c.
Lower Creek	$4 65a4 70.
S. O., 60 days	4 50
S. O., all year	4 50
Parker's	4 65
Upper Creek	4 35a4 40.
Tipper Creek, A. T. C	4 25

REFINED.

Prices continue weak; we quote

Spot	24c.
August	24c.
September	24½c.
October	24¾c.
August and November	24½c.

SALES.

500 bbls. September ..... 24½c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Closing of the 8th. Market again easier for refined wtih 24¾c an outside price; we quote at about 24½a24¾c; the inquiry still restricted by the scarcity of freight room, and the depressed tone of the exports from other sections. The sales are unimportant; crude in bulk is in small demand at 13¾a13¾c. In Philadelphia delivery prices have again declined a fraction, with little or no inquiry of importance; we quote refined at 24c, with sales of 7,000 barrels at that price. No Naptha quoted.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—Market quiet; standard white, 24c; August 24c; September 24½a24¾c; October, 24½a24¼c; cases, 28; crude, 13c.

TITUSVILLE, August 9.—The market quiet; spot firm at $4 40a4 42; regular at $4 42½4 45 on Upper Creek.

OIL CITY, August 9.—Market quiet; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 70a4 75; 47 gravity at Oil City at $4 98 nominal.

CLEVELAND, August 9.—Market quiet but firmer in crude; refined held at 22½c per gallon.

TITUSVILLE, August 8.—The *Herald* says: There was considerable activity in the oil market to-day and a firmer feeling was apparent upon both sections of the road; we quote the following

SALES.

1,000 bbls	Upper Creek		4 37½
1,000	"	"	4 25
500	"	"	4 27½
1,000	"	"	4 27½
3,000	"	"	4 27½
1,000	"	"	4 27½
500	"	"	4 27½
500	"	"	4 25
500	"	"	4 25
2,000	"	s. o. 60 days	4 30
1,000	"	Lower Creek, Pet. Centre	4 70
1,000	"	" Rouseville	4 70
1,000	"	" Regardless	4 75
1,000	"	"	4 72½
1,000	"	" Rouseville	4 72½
500	"	" Rouseville	4 65
500	Rouseville		4 65
1,000	Cil City 47 gravity		4 85
1,000	"	"	4 90

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 9, 1871.

REMARKS—There has not been the slighest change in prices since or last report. A few stray clips found their way to this market, which found ready sale at quotations. The country is bare of wool, it having been, as before stated, bought up on eastern account. The little that remains is held above the market price. One well-meaning farmer called upon us yesterday and complained that he could not sell his clip at the figures quoted by us. But upon comparing notes it was found that the old gentleman had mistook the New York for the Pittsburgh market. The following are the rulings of the market:

Common fleece	50@52c.
Combing fleece	52@56c.
Fine fleece	50@55c.
Tub washed wool	55@58c.
Unwashed wool	30@40c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, August 7, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were twenty-one cars, nine of which came from Chicago, three from Indianapolis and the balance from Ohio. In addition to these there were from one hundred to one hundred and fifty driven in from Washington, Beaver and Butler counties, making in all some 580 or 600 head on sale this morning. The quality of the cattle offered was about an average of those generally on sale. The market opened up slow and dull and continued so until the close. Not so many butchers as usually attend were present, and the supply of cattle was considerably in excess of the demand. Prices ruled very low, and trade was slow indeed. A great many buyers purchased two weeks supply on last Monday, and they would not purchase except at their own prices. At 11 a. m. a considerable number were in the pens unsold; and will be held over for next week's market. The market was very unsatisfactory, and the drovers all complain of losing money. The following are the prices at which stock sold:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, steers	6 @6¼c
Prime, 1,200 lbs, steers	5¾c
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, steers	5¼@5½c
Fair butcher stock	5 c
Rough and grassers	4½@5 c
Heifers and cows	4 @4¾c

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale this morning was about 1,500 head; the quality of the offerings medium. The supply was considerably in excess of the demand, and trade was dull and slow. prices, as compared with last week were a little lower. At the time we left the yards there were a good many unsold, and we could not get the sales of them.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 9.

CATTLE.

The receipts to-day are light and are composed mostly of inferior grades of cattle. The number of buyers are large, and the market more active, though there is scarcely any change in prices from last week. Most everything is sold. The following are the ruling rates:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 50
Good to prime, 1, 100 to 1,200	5 00a5 74
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	4 75a4 90
Bulls, stags and cows	2 75a4 00
Stock steers	3 50a4 00

HOGS.

The receipts contiue fair. The market was dull and slow. The supply on sale is considerably above the demand, and under this influence prices rule low and are inclined downward. The following are the quotations ruling to-day:

Extra, Philadelphia	$4 75
Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250	4 60a4 65
" " N. Y., 180 to 220	4 40a4 50

SHEEP.

The receipts of common sheep continue heavy with good light. The number of common on the market is large and prices are from ¼@¾c lower; good selling, dull and slow at last week's figures. The following are the rates ruling for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold, also some sales which will give the reader an idea of the market:

Extra, 25 to 100 lbs	$5 15@5 20
Good to Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 25@5 00
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 55
Mean to Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 00@3 50
Foot Rot and Scalawags, by h'd	1 00
Lambs	5 00@6 00

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, SATURDAY, August 5, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of Live Stock at the Central Yards, for the week ending August 5, 1871, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master:

	Cars.
Cattle	302
Hogs	140
Sheep	110
Horses	22
Mules	3

Comparing these with the arrivals of the previous week, we find there has been an increase of 10 cars of sheep, and a decrease of 130 cars of cattle, 11 cars of hogs, and 6 cars of horses, and the arrivals of mules the same as last week.

As will be seen by the above, the arrivals for the week have been light. Notwithstanding the decrease has been 130 cars, or about 2,000 head, the market was no better, so far as prices are concerned, than last week, although trade was more active, and sales made without so much trouble. The market closed with a better feeling, and unless the receipts are very heavy the coming week, prices will rule more firm and steady than for some time. The following were the ruling rates:

Texas steers	3 00a3 25

The arrivals were light to-day. The market continues dull, with a downward tendency. The arrivals are about 11 cars less than last week, yet, the demand has fallen off greatly, and is considerably less than the receipts, and prices have dropped fully ½c. Trade is slow and dull, and 10 cars remain over unsold. The following are the current rates:

SHEEP.

The arrivals were light to-day. The supply for the week has been rather in excess of the demand and consisted principally of medium and common stock. The buyer, all obtained a sufficient supply and have left for home, leaving common unsold. Nothing selling to-day and quotations merely nominal. The following are the ruling quotations for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market:

Extra, 95 to 100	$5 25
Good to prime, 85 to 90	4 75a5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80	4 00a4 25
Mean to common, 70 to 75	3 25a3 50
Foot rot, scalawags per head	1 00
Lambs	5 00a6 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

METALS.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Copper ingot, lake, active and firm at 22½a22¾c; iron, scotch pig 31a36c; bar 73a74c; Russia sheet 12¾; gold nails steady, cut $4 35; clinch $5 90a6 25; horse shoe 19a31c.

PRODUCE.

Flour dull and drooping, $5 15a5 35 shipping extras. Corn dull; Western mixed, 65½c. Pork weak, mess, $13 25 bash. Lard dull; prime steam, 9½c. Eggs heavy, 20a21c, others unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

Gold weak; opening at 112¼; selling down to 111¾ and closing at 111⅝a112. The market was unfavorably effected by placing the Government loan in Europe, and the advance in bonds reported by cable. Lower prices are anticipated.

Loans were mostly made at 1 per cent. for use.

Clearings $18,500,000.

Governments strong and higher, excepting 6's of 1881, which were a fraction lower.

The offerings of bonds at the Treasury were only $445,100, at from 111-99 to 112.24; awards of $20,100 at 111,99, only those bonds being accepted which were offered under par in gold.

The announcement from London that Jay Cook, McCullough & Co. have taken the balance of the $25,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds is confirmed at the New York office of the firm, the bonds were taken per account of the combination of London and Continental bankers.

The stock market has been active and strong to-day, with a slight depression caused by the raids of the bears, but prices would rally on their sales without giving them time to cover.

The negotiation of the five per cent. loan in Europe must advance the eight per cent dividend paying stocks very materially.

Western Union, New York Central, Hudson scrip, Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Erie were the most active stocks. The operators in the last named are looking for an advance of 2 or 3 per cent. All classes of Union Pacific securities are looked upon with favor and a material advance is predicted. The bulls say the advance has only commenced. The market closed strong.

Money very abundant on call at 2a 3.

State bonds were not very active, but Tennessee's were steady and new North Carolina's were firm with a slight advance in prices.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Flour active advanced; family, $5 50a75. Wheat an advance asked but none established; red held at $1 12a1 15. Corn quiet. Rye quiet and weak, 67a69c. Oats dull and drooping; mixed, 30a35c. Barley quiet; fall, 80a90c. Coffee firm; prime, 17½c. Sugar steady; raw, 11a12¾c. Linseed oil dull, 86c. Lard oil quiet and unchanged, 72a75c. Pork dull and nominal, $12 00a12 25. Lard dull and declined; sales prime kettle, 9c; summer made held 8¾c. Oats dull and drooping; sales 5a6c, shoulders and rough sides. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 6a6¾c; sides sold 7c; clear rib 7¼c; seller September clear held 7¾c. Hogs scarce and firm, $4 30a6 60. Cattle dull and nominal. Tobacco firm; sales, 193 hhds. Whisky firm, 89c.

Detroit Market

DETROIT, August 9.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; Extra $1 30a1 31: amber $1 32¾. Corn firm at 60c. Oats active and advanced at 40c.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. 1

DIED:

LYTLE—On Monday morning, August 7, 1871, at 4 o'clock, BECCA, daughter of R. R. and Henrietta Lytle, aged 11 months.

GRIMM—At 10:45 a. m. on August 7th, ALBERT THOMAS GRIMM, son of Joseph and Margaret Grimm, aged 2 years and 10 months.

PEOPLES—On August 7th, ALFRED H. PEOPLES aged 11 months.

NETTLER—On Sunday, August 6th, at 7 o'clock, p. m., JOHN NETTLER, in the 38th year of his age.

DODDS—On Sunday evening, August 6, 1871, Mrs. MARY DODDS, widow of Wm. Dodds, late of Prospect, Butler county, Pa., aged 69 years.

FOSTER—On Sabbath, August 6th, 1871, at Edgewater Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad, JOHN W. FOSTER, of Messrs. Kier & Foster.

STEWART—On Monday, August 7, 1871, SAMUEL STEWART, aged 50 years.

VERNER—On Monday evening, August 7th, of dysentery, Mrs. E. S. VERNER, wife of John R. Verner, aged 45 years.

TOLLEY—On Tuesday morning, August 8, 1871, Mrs. HARRIET E. TOLLEY.

BASSETT—At 11 o'clock, a. m., on August 7th, ANNA MAUD, daughter of Albert E. and Rachel S. Bassett, aged 4 years and 8 months.

ENGLISH—At Cairo, Illinois, on Friday, August 4th, THOS. D. ENGLISH, aged 28 years.

COYLE—On Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, MICHAEL COYLE, aged 33 years.

NORRIS—Suddenly on August 7th, of heart disease, R. B. NORRIS, in the 37th year of his age.

ZWEIDINGER—On Saturday evening, August 5th, CHARLES JOHN, son of John and Mary Zweidinger, in the 14th year of his age.

STORY—On Thursday, August 3d, at 9 o'clock p. m., MAGDALENA, wife of Robert Story, in the 40th year of her age.

BUSHNELL—On Thursday evening, August 3d, MARY CURWEN, youngest daughter of Daniel and Lizzie C. Bushnell, aged 6 years and 3 mos.

GOLDING—On Friday morning, August 4th, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. ELEANOR GOLDING, aged 65 years, a native of County Longford, Ireland, and a resident of this city for over forty years.

ALWARD—At the residence of her son-in-law, Alex. Randall, 43d street, Mrs. ELIZA ALWARD, aged 74 years.

WATT—Tuesday, August 2, at 12½ o'clock p. m., MARY F. H. WATT, aged 15 years and 10 mos.

INGHAM—On Tuesday evening, August 1, at about 6 o'clock, KATE, wife of John B. Ingham, in the 47th year of her age.

LINTON—On Wednesday, August 9, 1871, at 1½ o'clock, JOHN LINTON.

MILLER—On Wednesday, August 9th, at 12:60 a. m., EDWIN W., infant son of George W. and Belle Miller, aged 1 year and 2 days.

GUTHRIE—On Tuesday afternoon, August 8, 1871, at 3 o'clock, at Shadyside, MARY H., wife of A. M. Guthrie, and daughter of Dr. C. G. Hussey.

ROBERTS—On Tuesday, August 8, at 9½ p. m., Mrs. SARAH ROBERTS, in her 81st year.

Help for the Nervous.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern dram; that fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and restorative, in which the tonic elements are united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and billiousness. The hot weather toward the close of summer generally aggravates diseases of a nervous type, creating a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Under such circumstances rally the bodily energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all tonics, it is the most satisfactory in its operations, and the least exciting. It braces the nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so there is no reaction. It has other properties, however, than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurent and moderate aperient, is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to scores of counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label, and the *fac simile* of the signature of the firm; see that the spelling is all correct, and thus make sure of the genuineness of the article you buy. P. S. Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

PITTSBURGH HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 264 Penn Street.

Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhœa or Nervous debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. aug.1:d&w:1y.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

$30 REWARD.

From the premises of the subscriber, on TUESDAY, July 25th, A LIGHT BAY MARE, 6 years old, 3 white feet and a star on her ... A reward of $25 will be paid for the return of the mare or conviction of the thief; $30 to ... t

ARCHY MELLON,

Penn township, Allegheny co ..., Arm strong's Coal Works, White Ash P. O.

aug7-1td&1tw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—300 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician," describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. aug6:1y-dw